THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1864. NO. 76.

The Daily Commercial.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Congress Hard at Work—Probable Tax of Whisky on Hand—Satisfaction at Chase's Appointment—Interesting Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—Belle Boyd's Husband a Prisoner in the Old Capitol—Deaths of Soldiers from Drugged Liquors—James Watson Webb to be Recalled—Railway Improvement—The German Opera.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7, 1864.

Congress has met and gone to work with a determination to do as much as possible, during a short session of only three months. They have an immense work before them, which will require day and night sessions to finish up before next 4th of March. A general impression seems to prevail, that an act abolishing slavery will receive the requisite two-third vote of the members of the present Congress, thereby avoiding the necessity of an extra session. Most likely a tax will be put upon liquors on hand, a measure which has gained ground in every quarter within the last few months.

The appointment of Hon. S. P. Chase to the vacant Chief Justiceship, gives great satisfaction among all classes. It is hailed as one of the best appointments that Mr. Lincoln has yet made.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—Hon. Isaac Newton—for 1863, has just been issued from the press. Heretofore these reports have generally been a miserable affair, badly printed and bound, and with such stale, flat, and unprofitable matter, that no man pretended to read them. This volume is a handsome octavo volume, of seven hundred pages—well bound, and beautifully printed on white paper of a superior quality, interspersed with excellent wood engravings of insects, flowers, fruits, horses, mules, cows, hogs, jacks, stallions, rams, goats, geldings and fattings, giving a description of the different species of each, with the best modes for their raising. The essay on sheep with the climate and soil best adapted to the several varieties, with their diseases and remedies, is a most interesting article, and cannot fail of attracting the attention of the practical Agriculturist. It contains an excellent history of the soil, climate, improvements, &c., of Western Virginia.

An interesting essay on the distribution and movement of men and cattle in the United States, with the number and effects of war on each, in the loyal and disloyal States. It shows that the valley of the Mississippi north of Cairo must constitute the great granary whence the North and East will derive their meat cattle, beef cattle, cheese and milk for years to come.

An article on farmers' boys gives some wholesome advice to them and to their fathers, which, if followed out, would no doubt save many a youth from leaving happy homes for those of a city, where they are surrounded with vice and temptation, and keep aged parents from being deserted at a time when filial care is most needed.

There are other interesting essays on farm-houses, gardens, manufacture of cheese, agricultural implements, dogs and dog laws, plants, honey bees, entomology, agri-altural statistics, meteorology for 1863, &c. It will be ready for distribution next January.

S. Harding, who was lately married in Europe to the notorious rebel female spy, Belle Boyd, was captured at Martinsburg, Va., on last Friday and sent to this city. He formerly belonged to the United States Navy, and was placed on board the prize steamer Greyhound (on which Belle Boyd was a passenger), with instructions to take the vessel into one of our ports, but he allowed the captain of the Greyhound to escape, for which he was dismissed the service. After Belle Boyd was released from the Old Capitol Prison, she went to Europe, and there met and married Harding, for which act Harding says she has been discarded by the rebel aristocracy of Europe. Harding is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his sympathising people are displeased with him because of his marriage with Belle. He says Belle is in Europe writing a history of her life and adventures, and that he is writing a novel called "The Wreck." Harding says the reason of his being in Martinsburg was to bring away his sister-in-law, Nannie Boyd, to take her North to educate her. His statements are disredited, and the military authorities believe Belle herself is lurking about somewhere near where Harding was captured. He is tastefully dressed, very talkative, and boasts of his wealth and education.

A soldier named Peter Collins, hailing from Pennsylvania, a member of Company F, 2d Battalion V. R. C., came to his death yesterday from congestion of the brain caused by drugged liquor. A very large number of deaths are every week recorded, and increasing at a fearful ratio, from the effects of poisonous liquors.

It is believed that General James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister to Brazil, will be recalled for the extra official powers he has indulged in with Brazil, on account of the seizure of the Florida and the active part taken in it by our Consul, Thomas F. Wilson.

A sleeping car is now attached to the train leaving Pittsburgh at half past four P. M., which is brought through to Baltimore. The train leaving Baltimore at 9:45 P. M. also takes a car through to Pittsburgh. Along route of Pittsburgh, who have lately come over the road, speak highly of this arrangement of the Pennsylvania Saint Nicholas Railroad Company. The changing of cars in the middle of the night at Harrisburg has always been an unpleasant affair, especially to persons travelling with ladies and children.

The musical public are enjoying a great treat from the performance of Grover's German Opera Troupe, now playing in this city. The house is nightly crowded in every nook and corner and hundreds turned away unable to gain admission. The two operas already performed—Fauns and Robert—are witnessed and applauded by the elite of the city and country, among whom could be seen the President and family, Secretary Seward, the Russian Minister, and other distinguished foreigners sojourning in the city, General Banks, Mrs. Douglas, and a host of senators and members. This company of Mr. Grover's is the best that has ever performed in America. S. C.

Late News Items.

Major Turner publishes, in a Richmond paper, the following reply to Mr. Edmund Kirke:—In the New York Daily *Tribune* of Nov. 22, appear two or three columns, containing what purports to be the account of what one Edmund Kirke, alias J. R. Gilmore, saw, and said, and did on the occasion of his recent visit to the military prisons in this city. A portion of this account appeared in the *Dispatch* of the 30th ult. The statement is not only filled with falsehoods of the grossest character, which must be apparent to every reader, but in every particular, save the single one of his being at the Libby, is utterly false. In other words, the whole story is a lie, and as well, if not better known to be such by "Kirke" than anybody else. I have conferred with Judge Ould on the subject, and he joins me in stigmatizing it as a shameless publication.

The Richmond papers are jolly over "reduced prices" of provisions. The *Whig* goes into ecstacies of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, "went off freely at $40 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at $15 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought $16 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at $6 and $6 each; and eggs were only $7 per dozen."

A Southern letter to the London *Times* says: "I am sorry to say that poor Longstreet is still suffering greatly. The ball went in at the base of his throat, just below Adam's apple, and cut its way out through the right shoulder just below the clavicle. As it passed out it cut the nerves of sensation and motion of the right arm. The arm still remains paralyzed as far as motion is concerned, but the nerves of sensation are somewhat involved in the cicatrix, and are morbidly and acutely sensitive and irritable. He has three ounces of morphine, and is greatly reduced, but I fear the pain remains as great as ever."

The Boston *Traveller* says the Massachusetts banks are adopting the National banking organization with a rush, and probably, ere the lapse of many months, but few of the banks of the State will continue to act under their State charters. It was thought that some of the banks in Boston would hold out, but it is believed that they will generally succumb. The President of one of our Boston institutions declared the other day that his bank would wind up rather than adopt the New system; but when a meeting of the directors was not held, they voted unanimously to carry on the bank under the National plan.

By order of the Navy Department the name of the torpedo vessel, heretofore known as the Stromboli, has been changed to Spuyten Tuyfel, or in good square English, "In spite of the Devil." Of course, this is a wicked name; but as she is intended for wicked work it must be all right.

On the trial of a new projectile at New Haven, a few days ago, a range of seven miles and a quarter was obtained from an invention by Mr. Smith, of Derby, Conn. The pentrative point is said to be without parallel. By means of a jacket or case, it is rendered possible to fire a bolt of less diameter than the calibre of the gun, thus lightening the shot, and giving, with the same charge of powder, immensely greater penetrating power, and consequently much greater range, with less strain upon the walls of the gun. The trial was made upon a one hundred pound Rodman rifle, which had been mounted at Derby, for the purpose of these trials. The projectiles used were steel bolts, four and a half inches in diameter, and about sixteen inches in length, flat headed. The weight of the bolt and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds for each shot, the charge of powder being the regulation charge of ten pounds.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Sherman Still Advancing.

His Army United at Milledgeville.

Moving at a Measured Pace to the Atlantic.

Heavy Battle Expected this Week at Savannah.

Alleged Rebel Victory Over Kilpatrick.

Severe Punishment of Stragglers.

Great Battle Between Grant and Lee Reported in Richmond.

Extensive Raid in Loudon County.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of December 2d, says that the two wings of Sherman's army united at Milledgeville, where they staid three days.

The Augusta *Sentinel*, of December 2d, says Sherman's army was last reported to be near Louisville. This, it says, still indicates a movement towards Savannah, while it shows no intention of moving towards Augusta. The head of Sherman's column reached Millen on the 24 of December. One portion seems to be moving towards Darian, and the other towards Brunswick. The *Sentinel* adds, it is an important fact that telegraphic communication between Augusta and Savannah has been interrupted by Sherman.

The Richmond *Whig* says that nothing is new along Lee's lines, but that it has no doubt but that Grant will soon be on to Richmond. In Richmond, on Monday, rumors of a heavy battle between Grant's and Lee's armies, were prevalent.

A dispatch, dated Fredericksburg, December 5th, says that the Federals have made an extensive raid in Loudon county, opposite Washington city, destroying a large amount of stores, capturing cattle, and killing a Captain of Moseby's command.

The Florida resolutions were postponed in the Rebel Congress, on Monday last. A strong resolution against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was introduced by Leach, of North Carolina. John Moseby, the guerilla, was in Richmond on Tuesday last.

Second Dispatch.

Richmond papers of Tuesday, December 6th, are at hand. The *Whig* of the 5th says we have reason to believe from all we have heard that Sherman's army has united and was marching with measured pace towards the Atlantic coast south or southwest of Millen. We have also reason to anticipate a battle at some point north or northwest of Savannah ere the close of the present week. We learn that an official telegram, received last night, states that Wheeler has inflicted another severe blow on the enemy. The locality is not given, for sufficient reasons. It occurred last Sunday morning.

One corps of the enemy and Kilpatrick's cavalry attacked Wheeler in a strong position. They came up boldly to the attack and made several charges, all of which were repulsed by Wheeler, who, although largely outnumbered, maintained his ground and raked down the foe. The dispatch states that the enemy lost heavily, and it was supposed that Kilpatrick was wounded.

The *Sentinel* of December 6th says: Georgia papers give us to understand that Sherman has been pretty well located, but that his movements are slow, uncertain and beset with grave difficulties in every direction.

The Savannah *Republican* thinks Sherman has given that city the go by.

The *Sentinel* adds: The situation indicated for Sherman, places him between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers, in the neighborhood of Millen.

The Augusta, Georgia, *Sentinel*, of Dec. 3, has the following item: The two wings of General Sherman's army united at Milledgeville, where they stayed three days. In their route they destroyed as far as possible all mills, cribs and gin houses, cotton screws and gins, cotton implements, &c., and carried off all stock, provisions and negroes. When their horses gave out they shot them. At Eatonton they killed over one hundred.

At Milledgeville they only destroyed the arsenal, depot and penitentiary. They did not burn the factory at that place.

Along their route the road was strewn with dead negro women and children. The federals hung a man by the name of Smith, but life was not extinct when he was cut down. The right wing of the federal army, under Gen. Hammond, crossed the Ocmulgee river between Adams' Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsythe was completely demolished. The federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing through, and the abundance of provisions in it. At Milledgeville the federals choked one of the Wartzefelders to compel him to give up his gold. He stood the choking, but did not give up the filthy lucre. Gen. Slocum gave orders to the citizens along the route to shoot down bushwhackers and stragglers without mercy. One punishment inflicted by some of the federal generals for plundering was a severe whipping. Batches of Yankee prisoners are arriving in Augusta. The trains on the Georgia road are arriving at Augusta loaded with men who are responding to Gov. Brown's proclamation. A gentleman who held a long conversation with a prominent official, states that Gen. Wheeler estimates Sherman's entire force at twenty-five thousand men.

"The Oldest and the Ablest General in the World."

Interesting Correspondence between Lieuts. Gens. Scott and Grant.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2, 1864.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE:

MY DEAR SIR: I heard a short time ago, that some one had informed Lieut. Gen. Grant that I had spoken slightingly of him as an officer.

As it is possible that your friend may consider a letter to reach him, I beg leave to say, through you, that I never uttered an unkind word about him. The inquiry has frequently been addressed to me, "Do you know General Grant?" I have answered that he made the campaign of Mexico with me, and was considered by me, and I suppose by his brother officers in commission, a good officer, and one who attained special distinction at Molino del Rey. Of his more recent services, I have uniformly spoken in terms of the highest admiration, and added, that in my opinion, he had richly earned his present rank, and trusted that he might speedily put down the rebellion.

Very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

REPLY.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 28, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d inst., addressed to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in which you inform him that you had heard that some one had told me that you had spoken slightingly of my appointment to my present rank, is just received. Allow me to assure you, General, that no one has ever given me such information. I have never heard of any speech of yours in connection with the present rebellion, which did not show the great interest felt by you, both in our eminent success and in the success of all our commanders. In fact, all that I have heard of your saying in relation to myself, has been more flattering to me than I probably deserve.

With assurance of great esteem for you personally, General, as well as for the service you have rendered our country throughout a long and eventful public career, I subscribe myself

Very respectfully and truly
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General, U. S. A.

GOT OFF CHEAP.—Frank Robbins, the murderer of James Ward, iron manufacturer, at Niles, Ohio, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, the punishment for which is imprisonment for life. Robbins' paramour, Mrs. Stevenson, plead guilty to manslaughter, and by agreement, is to be sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* states that, at least half of the rebel debt is held in Great Britain, and that other pleasant fact, that if it is not paid, half of the money bags of that natural nation will collapse.

MIRROR OF FASHION.—Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions for January, 1865 has been issued. It is replete with fashion plates and has two useful patterns, besides a good amount of useful reading matter. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, has this ladies' favorite publication for sale.

Agricultural Statistics.

Able to Meet Any Export Demand.

Re-assembling of the Senatorial Caucus

Grimes Chairman of Naval Committee.

Hale Reiterates His Charges Against the Navy Department.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, dated December 1st, contains some interesting facts. The wheat crop of this year is eighteen millions seven hundred and eight thousand two hundred and thirteen bushels less than last year. Its quality, however, is generally superior. Although the crop is less, yet a greater abundance of corn and buckwheat will tend to lessen the home consumption, so that the export demand can be met. The rye crop is nine hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and seven bushels less than last year. The barley crop is less by seven hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven bushels, but is too small a reduction for further notice. The long and severe drought of the past summer occasioned great anxiety for the corn crop, whilst the rains in August came too late, in some localities, to materially benefit it, and in others some of the fields were too far injured to recover, yet generally, the showers were in time to benefit the crop very much.

Compared with last year, the crop of 1864 is 78,613,444 bushels greater, and 55,644,992 bushels less than the crop of 1862. But it is certain that the same demand upon it will be far less than on that of 1862. There will be nearly two millions of hogs less, and a greatly decreased number of cattle to fatten, less farm stock to keep over the winter, and still larger saving is effected by diminished distillation. These lessen home demands, and will render our ability to meet an export demand in 1865 fully equal to that of 1863. There is a large decrease in the tobacco crop. In 1863 it was 257,267,920 pounds and this year but 197,468,229 pounds, a difference 59,799,691 pounds. The chief reduction in the crop of 1864 is to be found in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. The condition of their labor and the unfavorable season for planting out are the causes of this reduced production. The buckwheat crop has increased 2,994,085 bushels over that of 1863 and is equal to that of 1862. At one time it was feared that the potato crop would be almost a failure, but the rains of August and September were favorable to it, especially in the Northeastern States. The crop is 3,903,782 bushels less than that of 1863. Although the hay crop is 1,620,096 tons less than that of last year, yet its superior quality will fully compensate for its decrease in weight. It was harvested in the best condition. In most of the Western States, where sorghum is grown to any large extent, and syrup has been made in considerable quantities, there is no great increase above 1862, except in Illinois, in the ratio of one and a quarter tenths. The returns from the counties in which sorghum is grown are not many, but, compared with 1862, they show a considerable increase, ranging from one to five-tenths. In Illinois it is four-tenths, or forty per cent. In the oat crop there has been a decrease almost proportionate to that of the wheat crop.

The Senatorial caucus resumed its adjourned meeting to-day, in the room adjoining the Senate Chamber. The question of arranging the Senate Committees was still further disussed.

The displacement of Senator Hale, from the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee was still further discussed. A letter was read from Mr. Hale, in which he renewed his assertion, and declaring that he reiterated his charges about the Navy Department. This seemed to settle what little doubt remained in the matter, and a vote was then taken, removing Hale and giving Senator Grimes the position of Chairman of the Naval Committee. Hale was made Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis said: "I wish to give notice that on to-morrow I will introduce a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, and for the repealing of the Confiscation act, the guaranty of the rights of the citizens of the several States."

Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Senate standing committees. Carried.

Mr. Anthony—I move that the rules which require the election of standing committees by ballot, be suspended, and that the following committees be chosen:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson and McDougall.

Finance—Mr. Sherman, chairman; Messrs. Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Connes and Henderson.

Commerce—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Saulsbury and Lane, of Kansas.

Agriculture—Mr. Lane, of Kanksas, chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Powell and Farwell.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Sprague and Brown.

Pensions—Mr. Foster, chairman; Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew, Foote and Brown.

Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Wilkinson, chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, and Wright.

Claims—Mr. Clark, chairman; Pomeroy, Howe, Anthony, Morrell, Hicks, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Mr. Hale, chairman; Dixon, Morrrell, Wade, Wiley, Henderson, and Richardson.

Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Cowan, chairman; Ten Eyck, Lane, of Indiana, Ramsay, and Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Foote, chairman; Messsrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Farewell, and Hendricks.

Territories—Mr. Wade chairman; Messrs. Wilkinson, Morgan, Sprague, Hale, Lane, of Kansas, Carlisle, Davis and Richardson.

On Post Offices—Mr. Howard chairman; Messrs. Collamer, Johnson, Conness and Brown.

Manufactures—Mr. Sprague chairman; Messrs. Morgan, Riddle, Wilkenson and Hendricks.

Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull chairman; Messrs. Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Foote, Powell and Johnson.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Collamer chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Foote and Pomeroy.

Public Lands—Mr. Harlan chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Foote, Harding, Carlisle, Hendricks and Wright.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris chairman; Messrs. Sumner, Howard, Riddle and Harding.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Doolittle, chairman; Messrs. Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Brown and Buckalew.

The following are the Joint Standing Committees:

Joint Committee on Printing—Mr. Anthony, chairman; Messrs. Morgan and Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Mr. Howe, chairman; Messrs. Cowan and Hicks.

Joint Committee on part of the Library—Mr. Collamer, chairman; Messrs. Johnson and Howard.

Special Committee on Slavery and the Treatment of Freedmen—Mr. Sumner, chairman; Messrs. Howard, Carlile, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Brown and Conners.

The above were agreed to.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution explanatory of so much of the internal revenue as referred to the duty on cigars, was reported back from the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the bill be postponed and a debate ensued, several members arguing that as the law now construed, the government was kept out of immense sums of revenue by evasions of the cigar tax. The subject was postponed until Monday.

A message was received from the President that Capt. Winslow and Lieutenant Cushing of the Navy receive a vote of thanks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

The various branches of the President's Message were referred to the Standing Committee.

A bill introduced to drop from the army rolls a list of unemployed officers. Referred.

A resolution was adopted that the Ways and Means Committee inquire into the expediency of repeaing that portion of the act concerning commercial intercourse, which authorizes the appointment of commercial agents for insurrectionary States.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law denationalizing persons who go abroad to escape the draft, and requiring application for naturalization to be restored to citizenship. Adjourned.

In the battle of Franklin, it is ascertained that the following rebel Generals were killed: Gist, Brown, Stahl, and Gramberry was wounded. It is still said Cleburne was killed, but considered uncertain. Our own loss in this battle will not fall short of 2,000 men, killed, wounded and captured. Numbers of our wounded are still in the hands of the enemy. The rebel loss could not have been less than 6,000.

Comptroller McCulloch denies the recently published statement that he should refuse authorization for new National Banks, and would authorize only the transfer of State institutions under the national system.

The entire net proceeds of the Metropolitan Fair in this city for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission were $1,180,691 27, as reportee by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Quartermaster General's Order.

Pension and Invalid Claims.

Flour Contracts Awarded.

Congress Adjourned Until Monday.

THE NEW CABINE TAPPOINTMENTS

Important to Tobacconists.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The Quartermaster General has issued an order stating that it has been reported to him that officers of his Department have been in the practice of writing to the Treasurer of the United States, soliciting his action upon requisitions in their favor. He declares that this practice is irregular and is the cause of much annoyance and must cease.

During October last, twenty-eight hundred acres were taken up under the Homestead act, in Oregon City.

The number of claims for widows' pensions, received at the Pension Office, during November, was thirty-three hundred, and invalid claims for the same time were seventeen hundred.

Col. Hamlin, Medical Inspector here, is ordered to Louisville. Lieut.-Col. Kittoe, Medical Inspector, is ordered hence to the Department of the Northwest. Col. Stippe, Medical Inspector here, is ordered to Louisville.

Forty-two thousand barrels of flour were bid for to-day for Government use. The highest bid was $12 55, and the lowest $11 75.

Senators and members were duly paid their salary on the first day of the session.

On taking the ayes and nays in the House to-day, sixty-seven members were found to be absent and not voting.

General Logan arrived here to-day from the West.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, is made Chairman of the Naval Committee, vice Senator Hale, displaced.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned till Monday.

In the Senate to-day the Judiciary Committee did not report back the name of Hon. Jas. Speed to be Attorney General of the United States. Hence he is not yet confirmed. It is not learned that this non-action of the Committee is in consequence of any opposition to the nomination. The Senate in executive session this forenoon, confirmed the nomination of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, to be Postmaster General, without a dissenting vote.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that section 94 of the act of June last, provides that on cavendish, plug, twist and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco upon which the stem has been taken out in whole or in part, and which is sweetened, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of 35 cents per pound. Under this provision it is held that when the stem, in whole or in part is removed from the natural leaf, the leaf thus prepared is rolled or wound by hand or machinery into twist, though it is not sweetened or pressed or otherwise prepared. Such is clearly subject to the duty of 35 cts per pound.

Senator Gratz Brown, of Missouri, Associate Justice Field, of California, and General Logan, who is on his way to join Sherman, arrived today.

The Secretary of War's report will not be ready for several days.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Reorganizing the Government.

Cascatland Captured by the Juarists.

NEW YORK, December 8.

The steamer Ariel, from New Orleans to the 29th, Havana 30th, has arrived. By this arrival we have Havana dates to the 24. The news from the city of Mexico to the 15th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 23d, is received. Maximilian had met with an ovation on his return to the city. He had issued instructions to the Prefects of the empire for the civil administration, providing unity of gubernatorial action and justice and all favorable rights and relieving all evil doers, no matter what flag their deeds are committed under. The press unanimously consider these instructions a step in advance towards the guaranty of the rights of the citizens of the several States."

Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Senate standing committees. Carried.

Mr. Anthony—I move that the rules which require the election of standing committees by ballot, be suspended, and that the following committees be chosen:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson and McDougall.

Finance—Mr. Sherman, chairman; Messrs. Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Connes and Henderson.

Commerce—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Saulsbury and Lane, of Kansas.

Agriculture—Mr. Lane, of Kanksas, chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Powell and Farwell.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Sprague and Brown.

Pensions—Mr. Foster, chairman; Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew, Foote and Brown.

Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Wilkinson, chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, and Wright.

Claims—Mr. Clark, chairman; Pomeroy, Howe, Anthony, Morrell, Hicks, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Mr. Hale, chairman; Dixon, Morrrell, Wade, Wiley, Henderson, and Richardson.

Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Cowan, chairman; Ten Eyck, Lane, of Indiana, Ramsay, and Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Foote, chairman; Messsrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Farewell, and Hendricks.

Territories—Mr. Wade chairman; Messrs. Wilkinson, Morgan, Sprague, Hale, Lane, of Kansas, Carlisle, Davis and Richardson.

On Post Offices—Mr. Howard chairman; Messrs. Collamer, Johnson, Conness and Brown.

Manufactures—Mr. Sprague chairman; Messrs. Morgan, Riddle, Wilkenson and Hendricks.

Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull chairman; Messrs. Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Foote, Powell and Johnson.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Collamer chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew, Foote and Pomeroy.

Public Lands—Mr. Harlan chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Foote, Harding, Carlisle, Hendricks and Wright.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris chairman; Messrs. Sumner, Howard, Riddle and Harding.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Doolittle, chairman; Messrs. Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Brown and Buckalew.

The following are the Joint Standing Committees:

Joint Committee on Printing—Mr. Anthony, chairman; Messrs. Morgan and Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Mr. Howe, chairman; Messrs. Cowan and Hicks.

Joint Committee on part of the Library—Mr. Collamer, chairman; Messrs. Johnson and Howard.

Special Committee on Slavery and the Treatment of Freedmen—Mr. Sumner, chairman; Messrs. Howard, Carlile, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Brown and Conners.

The above were agreed to.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution explanatory of so much of the internal revenue as referred to the duty on cigars, was reported back from the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the bill be postponed and a debate ensued, several members arguing that as the law now construed, the government was kept out of immense sums of revenue by evasions of the cigar tax. The subject was postponed until Monday.

A message was received from the President that Capt. Winslow and Lieutenant Cushing of the Navy receive a vote of thanks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

The various branches of the President's Message were referred to the Standing Committee.

A bill introduced to drop from the army rolls a list of unemployed officers. Referred.

A resolution was adopted that the Ways and Means Committee inquire into the expediency of repeaing that portion of the act concerning commercial intercourse, which authorizes the appointment of commercial agents for insurrectionary States.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law denationalizing persons who go abroad to escape the draft, and requiring application for naturalization to be restored to citizenship. Adjourned.

British Gold for Rebel Prisoners.

Petition for Its Distribution

Secretary Seward will not Accede.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The President, to-day, sent a message to the Senate in reply to Mr. Sumner's resolution calling upon him, if not incompatible to the public interest, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession in relation to any proposition of British subjects to give aid to the rebellion. Lord Wharncliffe informs Mr. Adams that the Liverpool Bazaar produced about £17,000, and asks permission for an accredited agent to visit the military prisons within the Northern States and distribute aid to their inmates. He denies that any political aid is offered or any imputation that confederate prisoners are deprived of such attention as ordinary rules enjoy.

He says officers of this great contest will re damned by individual opinion, be it greater or less, and you whose family name is interwoven with American history, cannot view with indifference the sufferings of American citizens, however may be their State or opinions.

Mr. Adams replied that it has never been the desire of the Government to treat with unnecessary or vindictive severity, any of the misguided individuals, and that he should greatly rejoice if the effects of such sympathy could be extended to ministering to their mental aid as well as their bodily suffering. He was contenting to put an end to the struggle, which otherwise is too likely to be only procrastinatsd by their English sympathizers.

Mr. Seward replied as follows to applications received through Mr. Adams:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1864.—Sir: I have received your dispatch of the 16th of November, No. 897, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz: the copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November, by Lord Wharncliffe, and a copy of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for an agent of the Committee desired by him to visit the insurgents detained in military prisons of the United States, and to distribute among them fourteen thousand pounds of British gold, is disallowed here; it is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily become public on the meeting of Parliament, and he will be well aware that while the United States have ample means for the support of prisoners, as well as for every other exigency of the war, the insurgents who have unlawfully assailed that rebellion are suffering no privations, that appeals for relief charity, either at home or abroad, in favor of people will be likely to reflect that the sum thus cnsidiously tendered in the name of humanity, constitutes no large portion of the people whom it contributors may be justly supposed to aid, namely, those of the insurgents by exchanging with them arms and munitions of warfare, cotton production of the insurgent and enervating slave labor. Nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relif of the captured insurgents as too generous an equivalent for the devastation and dissolution which civil war promises. Protracted by British subjects it has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally in view of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the father of our country directed against great and intimately connected public dangers. Namely, sectional faction and foreign intrigue. I do not think the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wondered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their considerate Government from the grave insult which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless rebellion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

No Signs of the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8.

There are no signs of the steamer Canada now overdue from Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Congress Proceedings.

Gov. Brown Severe on Jeff. Davis.

Inhabitants Returning to Atlanta.

Rebel Reports of Sherman's Movements

What is His Objective Point?

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

In the rebel Senate on Friday, there was a sharp discussion on the resolution proposing the appointing of a Committee to memorialize the Governors and Legislatures of the States, in reference to the exemption of able-bodied men for State purposes. It was generally conceded that more men were needed for the army, and it was necessary to know how many had been exempted. Several Senators thought an appeal to the Governors would do more harm than good. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House nothing of consequence was done.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th, contains a synopsis of Gov. Brown's Message to the Georgia Legislature. The message is a most emphatic protest against the extraordinary recommendation of the President to Congress to repeal the exemptions of all classes and give him discretion to enlist such men as he may think proper. Gov. Brown argues that to give the President such power would be to annihilate the last vestiges of State Sovereignty and to subvert the great constitutional rights of the people. He says when Congress enacts such a law, it converts the republicanism of the Confederate States into the despotism of Turkey, makes the President a Declarator and prostrates the interests of the country, the independence of the press and the religious privileges of the people at his feet. Even the Lincoln Government, despotic as it is, has not dared to attempt any such encroachments upon the liberties of the people of the United States.

The Savannah *Republican* says the Central Railroad have gone to work in earnest, with a large force, to repair their railroad, which is now in running order from Macon, near to Gordon. We learn that it is the purpose of the Company to go to work immediately and repair the Westpoint Railroad, which it is thought can be completed in a month's time. The Atawah Iron Works, will also be re-established at once.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Atlanta, November 20th, describes the extent of the destruction by the Yankee army. According to his statement, all the buildings and machinery left on the ground were destroyed. Former inhabitants are slowly returning.

The *Whig* of the 6th says a telegram from Macon says the Yankee force which had been operating in the vicinity of that city, had been withdrawn, and the general indication of the main body are that Sherman will direct his course towards Darien or Brunswick.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:—General Sherman with his artillery and infantry went to Sandersville, Georgia, on the 26th inst., on Saturday, the 26th, at noon, being on the road two days and a half from Milledgeville. At this rate it will take him about seven days to reach Millen from Sandersville, and seventeen days to reach Savannah. From the best authority General Kilpatrick commanded the left wing of the army, which passed along the country road from Milledgeville to the banks of the Ogeechee, where they camped for a day and night.

They burned the gin houses of a number of the largest planters, with hundreds of bales of cotton. They burned no cribs or dwelling houses, and we have no reliable information of the destruction of a factory or flouring mill in the country through which they passed. They took nearly all the horses and mules in the country. The enemy occupied Milledgeville, from Sunday evening, the 27th, to Friday morning, the 25th.

Their infantry and artillery made but little progress. They left the city Friday morning, and General Ferguson's cavalry, drove out the rear guard on Friday morning. The State House was not burned, but badly mutilated. The Penitentiary, Arsenal, and the Confederate Powder magazine was blown up by the rear guard as they left Friday.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, in a long article on Sherman's campaign, says: Instead of that bold dash into the State, which was expected to prove resistless by its impetuousity, and to dismay all opposition before it could gather, we have had cautious reconnoissances, timid feints and slow movements. The trouble has been not so much to resist or avoid Sherman as to find him. He left Atlanta on the 15th of October. On the 25th he evacuated Milledgeville; on the 27th he was supposed to be at Sandersville, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles in two weeks—thus leaving Atlanta, without an important object on its way in his case, his caution has proved the parent of his danger. At all times we concentrate our means of resistance and obstruct his path with daily increasing obstacles. Sherman had no purpose when he started for him he now has no purpose but to avoid the department. It was not Sherman's object to make his way to the Atlantic to assist Meade, leaving Thomas to his fate, but to shift the responsibilities in the West. If he should succeed in penetrating the circle that now surrounds him and escaping to Port Royal, his first step will be to make for L

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Volunteer System.

In our special Washington dispatch, a day or two since, it was remarked that there was among members of Congress a disposition to go for measures to promote enlistments, in place of another draft. Experience is worth something as to the best means of keeping our armies up. The first draft was a total failure. What made it so, according to popular belief, was removed; but the second attempt was far from successful. We would like to see a statement showing what part of the men placed in the ranks under the last call were volunteers, and what part were the legitimate product of the wheel of fortune. We conclude that but a very small portion of them were ground out, but that, after all that was expected from the abolition of the three hundred dollar commutation clause, the products of the wheel were insignificant. In the answer to the question, how this happened, a remedy in the future may be discovered. But we will be excused if we declare our want of faith. If experience has proved anything, it is that volunteering is the most successful means of keeping the ranks full, and we believe that good soldiers can be enlisted now as at any previous time. The country is full of returned soldiers—veterans some longing to go back, and nearly all of them willing to go, and would go, under a fair bounty system. Money will produce soldiers. The remark is as true now as when NAPOLEON made it. The experience of this war has proved that it is about the only sure way. If it be said that former failures have arisen from loose administration of the law, what security is there of anything better hereafter? If through volunteering our armies have been mainly kept up, why should not the system be continued?

Nothing is so distasteful to the country as the draft system; but the people pay money cheerfully, liberally. As between another draft and the payment of bounties out of the common treasury, they would not for a moment hesitate to say, let the bounties be liberal, let volunteering be thoroughly tried, and let the nation be taxed for it. We know how the case stands here, and we presume it is not materially different elsewhere.

We hope that Congress will not permit the voice of experience to be stifled by the clamor for a draft.

An Important Suggestion.

The suggestion made by Mr. LISCOLN, in his message, that it might be "both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation, and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege," is conceded to be both original and eminently worthy of consideration. No inconsiderable portion of the national debt might be placed thus in hands where it would operate as a perpetual benefit—much in the nature of a life insurance, only it would be earning instead of costing something annually. In consideration of the proposed exemptions, an abatement of some part of the usual interest would save the nation millions annually. Not the least of the arguments in favor of the suggestion, is the incentive to men of small means to get enough ahead to avail themselves of the provision, "against a rainy day," and enable them to lay aside a sum exempt from the contingencies of life and fortune.

It is not difficult to see that this may be the germ of a grand system of National economy and beneficence. We hope that the suggestion thrown out by the President will receive early attention and be carefully examined; and, should it be found feasible, that it may be embodied in careful legislation.

"Unsatisfactory."

Our chronic cotemporary of the Pittsburgh *Post*, having taken time for reflection, announces that "the tone of the message regarding the war is exceedingly objectionable," Mr. Lincoln is not sufficiently anxious for peace, his terms are too hard, and he is too much disposed to fight it out in case they are no accepted. It is not probable that it will make much difference to anybody what the editor's views are on this subject; nevertheless, it is perhaps to be regretted that he should be so unhappy when everybody else is so well pleased.

The President's line of argument is, that the Nation has the strength and the will to preserve the Government, and will employ them to this end. He furthermore says—and this is what most displeases our cotemporary—that "the war will cease whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." It is natural enough that our cotemporary should think the message "unsatisfactory" in this respect. The rebels everywhere, when they come to read the document, will be of the same opinion; and simply because the President, at once and finally, closes the door against compromise, completely divests the question of doubt, and enunciates the indisputable will of the Nation.

In regard to this "single condition," the country has observed what our cotemporary has not, that it is made contingent on nothing. There is to be no condition as to slavery or any other question. The offer is, that the war will end when the South ceases to fight, no matter what becomes of slavery, or what the effect the war may have had on the institution. At that moment the war power, by which alone, in the hands of the President, slavery has been treated, ceases to operate; and it becomes purely a civil question, to be treated by civil hands. The Proclamation was a war measure, an order rendered necessary in the prosecution of the war, clearly within the province of the President, under the Constitution. As such it will stand, and the South can no more expect to escape from its consequences, or demand restitution, than for results accruing to them under proclamations by Mr. LINCOLN calling for more men to fill up the armies, or any other thing done by him in administering the laws.

We can hardly expect that the editor of the *Post* will view the subject in this light, but most people will.

Oil Intelligence.

The subjoined interesting items of oil news from the Venango oil region are taken from the Crawford *Journal*: The Coquette Well, which was struck about four weeks since, on the Egbert farm, is now flowing 800 barrels per day. The land on Cherry Run is advancing, and some portions of the territory are being held at fabulous prices. The old Jersey well, situated within a few rods of the Coquette, and which has been gradually failing for several months, has again resumed its original flow, and is now yielding 600 barrels per day. The Maple Shade well, which has been one of the most noted stocks in the New York market, is now giving out only fifty barrels a day. It is hoped this suspension is but temporary, but time alone can tell.

A horse railroad is going to be built along Cherry Run. It is thought a double track will be necessary in order to transport the oil from the wells to the creek. The excitement is still on the increase on the Cherry Run oil territory, and rocks now standing thicker and higher there than at any other place in Greasedom. Not a single failure has been met with as yet along this Run. The Reed well is the largest one, yielding about 250 barrels per day. The long looked for fountain head of the "hedigins" is supposed to be about five miles from the mouth of Cherry Run. Three hundred and fifty passengers from one train took dinner at the Shaffer Farm last Thursday, all coming down the creek. The greater portion of the oil is now shipped to Oil City for the lower markets, it being impossible to secure its transportation on the Oil Creek Railroad.

Salem is about to add one more to the list of cities in Massachusetts which have provided themselves with an ample supply of water. Worcester and Charleston celebrated such an event last week. Lynn, Springfield and New Bedford are engaged upon similar enterprises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865. Every man, every family at least, should have an almanac, and there is no lack of variety; but the "Old Franklin" is among the best, indeed, it has no competitor in some respects. Besides the usual calculations, it has a great variety of statistics, chronological tables and useful matter for the household, office, and counting-room. For sale by Gildenfenny; price 25 cents.

THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE for December, (C. B. Richardson, 441 Broadway, New York,) closes the second volume of a truly valuable addition to our periodical literature. We agree with the St. Louis *Democrat* in confessing to having opened the pages of the earlier numbers with some reluctance, expecting to find them choked up with dry technicalities, entertaining enough, perhaps, to our West Point friends, but Greek to us poor civilians. But we were agreeably surprised to find nothing we could not understand, much that was extremely interesting; and as the Magazine has gone on steadily improving, we have come to number it among our most welcome exchanges. Indeed, why should it not interest us? The army and navy come from the people and belong to the people; the Magazine is theirs; they not only read it, but write it.

Increase of Population.

Previous to the recent Presidential election the opinion had obtained ground that by reason of the awful ravages of war and various causes dependent thereon, the population of the United States had been reduced to a very great extent, and this opinion had caused not a few to fear that any further demand made upon the country for men to fill up the ranks of the Union army would be hopeless. The fact that the rebels had to resort to the most extreme measures for sustaining the numerical strength of their army—impressing the very young and the very aged inhabitants, aliens as well as natives, into their service, had made some men fear that in the North we were approaching the same condition. This fear has been wiped out by the bold array of votes polled at the late election. And President LINCOLN in preparing his annual message was thoughtful enough to waken the country with the happy idea that notwithstanding the heavy drain which the war had made upon the population, it had increased in a degree commensurate, if not more so, with demands which had been made or which might be made on behalf of the army and the navy, while the population of the South had been reduced and was still undergoing the draining process, without being replaced at any one point. Here are the figures, showing the increase of the voting population within the last four years:

	1861.	1860.
Maine	106,014	96,919
New Hampshire	66,560	65,932
Vermont	55,741	44,614
Massachusetts	175,487	169,175
Rhode Island	22,075	20,141
Connecticut	86,976	77,940
New York	731,712	675,156
New Jersey	128,650	121,325
Pennsylvania	476,142	476,049
Delaware	16,924	16,230
Maryland	72,910	92,502
Illinois	347,736	339,693
Minnesota	34,376	34,799
Ohio	470,582	442,447
Indiana	280,645	276,143

Had the President made the mere statement, it is very probable that the London *Times* would have charged it as wild braggadocio, and the rebel sympathisers throughout Europe would have met the assertion, that the population of the Free States was growing, as a mere attempt to intimidate, but the figures cannot be so contorted.

This growth of population is most remarkable in view of the fact that tens of thousands of our people have been locating themselves in the extreme West—in the new and rich territories, for the purpose of aiding in the development of the internal resources, of abstracting from the mountain sides the wealth which flows like a perennial stream, only awaiting the hand of human intelligence to smite with the rod of industry; and other tens of thousands—hundreds of thousands rather, who have offered themselves on the altar of Freedom at the call of the Republic. The grand result as set forth in the aggregate vote we have cited, while it is gratifying, is wonderful. Next to the President's statement of the terms of peace with rebels, the comparative figures which he appended to his message constitute the most powerful weapon with which to strike at those whining sympathizers with rebellion, in the Old World, who ask the unsophisticated to "wait, for the North will soon be exhausted." We wish all who thus "wait," a good time, and much joy.

The Electoral College.

The Electoral College of this State met in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday. The Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL was called upon to preside, and made a short address relating to the circumstances under which they, the electors, were assembled. He concluded as follows:

At this very hour, gentlemen, in all the parts of this immense republic, except in those which are excluded by folly and wickedness of their own inhabitants—at this very hour, by the shores of the far-off Pacific; on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, beside the waters of the magnificent Mississippi, and the scarcely less magnificent Missouri; along the margins of our illimitable lakes; in the very heart of our boundless prairies, and the clearings of our late unbroken forests, and near the sounding Atlantic where its never-ceasing surges sweep from Chesapeake to Passamaquoddy—at this very hour are assembled, as we are here assembled, representatives of the men whose enterprise, and energy and diligence, have built up and developed this superb empire, with its cities rivaling in numbers and wealth and all the appliances of art and luxury the most famous capitals of Europe; its mountains teeming with all the precious metals and all useful minerals; its valleys swelling with vast and undulating fields—assembled to register the irreversible decree of this stupendous constituency. And, gentlemen, as, not without effort, we grasp the conception of this mighty nation, stretching from sea to sea, spreading over an entire continent, engaged in manifold industries and pursuits and employments, and reflect that the same system we and those who have been similarly delegated as soon to register, has not alone saved its life, but in saving it has saved also to the oppressed of all lands the opportunity of sharing in the liberties we enjoy; to the poor of all lands the opportunity of sharing in the bounteous domain we possess; to the aspiring of all lands the opportunity of sharing in the glories we shall acquire; when we reflect on all these things, have we not cause to be proud and thankful that to us has been allowed the privilege of recording our names among the names of those chosen to give form and shape to the noblest system of free government the sun ever shone upon, and the grandest utterance that ever broke from the lips of this or any people.

Geo. W. Hammersly, Esq., was elected Clerk of the college.

John A. Small and W. W. Hays, Esqrs., were elected Assistant Secretaries.

On motion, Wm. S. Stone was appointed Messenger, Jacob Styers Doorkeeper, and W. Hooper, Messenger.

The Rev. John Walker Jackson opened the meeting with prayer.

A committee, consisting of three, was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Electoral College is in session and ready to receive his communication.

After a short interval the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced and presented a message of the Governor, declaring the gentlemen, whose names have already been before the people, duly elected electors.

All the Electors except John Wister having answered to their names, the College went into an election to supply the vacancy, and the Hon. John P. Clark, of Perry county, was chosen to supply the same.

The College then proceeded to vote by ballot, for President and Vice President of the United States, Abram Lincoln and Andrew Johnson receiving, respectively, 29 votes.

John A. Hiestand, Esq., was appointed bearer of one of the packages of votes and certificates, directed to the President of the United States Senate.

Elias W. Hale, Esq., was appointed the bearer of packages directed to John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Shriner, Esq., was appointed to deliver the certificates directed to the President of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, D. C., to the Postmaster of the seat of Government of this State.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the presiding officer of the college, to which he responded in a few well timed parting remarks. A unanimous vote of thanks was also tendered to the secretaries of the college.

On motion of Mr. Patton, it was unanimously resolved that the pay received by the Electors and Messengers to Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, be appropriated to the Sanitary Commission.

After signing the necessary certificates the College adjourned *sine die*.

Agricultural Statistics.

From the Census Returns for 1860, which has just been printed, it appears that the State of Illinois produced the largest quantity of wheat and Indian corn of any State in the Union, viz: 23,857,023 bushels of wheat and 115,174,777 bushels of Indian corn.

Pennsylvania produced the most rye and buckwheat; 5,474,786 bushels of the former and 5,572,024 of the latter.

New York produces the most oats, potatoes, hay, butter and cheese.

Ohio produces the most wool and wine; 10,608 927 pounds of the former and 568,617 gallons of the latter.

Virginia produces the most tobacco, and Kentucky the next largest quantity; the former 123,968,312 pounds and the latter State 105,136,840 pounds.

Mississippi produces the largest amount of cotton, and Alabama the next largest quantity; the former 1,20 ,507 bales of 400 pounds each, and the latter 869,955 bales.

South Carolina produced the most rice, and Georgia the next largest quantity; the former 109,987,528 pounds and the latter 52,557,65[illegible] pounds.

Louisiana produced the most sugar and molasses; 221,726 hogsheads of the former and 15,458,772 gallons of the latter.

Gen. Thomas Crittenden, of Ky., who has been out of active service since the battle of Chickamauga, is in town and is assigned to duty under Gen. Meade.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Topics Talked About and Measures Proposed.

A private letter informs us that the Message of the President is well received, particularly the concluding part, wherein he declares the policy to be pursued towards the South. The reading of this portion was followed by much hearty applause on the part of the supporters of the Administration. The meeting of members and Senators was generally with much cordial shaking of hands, and other evidences of good feeling. The appointment of Mr. Chase to the Chief Justiceship gives very general satisfaction in Congress and out. He has not yet taken his seat on the bench. The early introduction of resolutions and bills sufficiently indicates that measures of revenue will early claim the attention of Congress. The following is the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Stevens, that the bare construction and meaning of so much of the act to provide Internal revenue, approved July 30 last, as refers to the tax or duty on cigars shall be as follows: The tax shall be assessed on the real value, and the price for which the same shall have been sold, or alleged to have been sold or offered for sale, shall only be an item of evidence to enable the inspector and assessor to ascertain the true value. The assessed value shall never be less than such alleged price or value. Whenever the owner or possessor or agent of cigars shall fix the value thereof, or allege a certain price for which he pretends to have purchased them, or offers them for sale, if the inspector or assessor shall deem such price below the real value, he shall be at liberty to take the same at that price for the use of the Government, giving the owner or agent a certificate of the value, who shall be paid the same on presenting it to the Treasurer of the United States or his deputy.

The returns relative to the kinds of cigars required by the 60th section of the act may be made monthly or bi-monthly instead of weekly, as may be decided by the assessors. Manufacturers of cigars shall be allowed to have their cigars inspected and stamped, and to return and pay the tax upon the same at any time before, as well as at the time of sale, the actual amount of the tax paid or payable.

The recommendations in the important report the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are understood to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are principally:

First—That the tax on distilled spirits be not reduced one iota.

Second—That the tax on the whole tobacco product be laid on the leaf.

Third—That if it be not, that the tax on cigars be laid on an ad veforem scale.

Fourth—That a tax of one-half of one per cent be levied on sales of merchandise and products which amount to $11,000,000,000 a year and which would yield $55,000,000 of revenue.

Fifth—That the Reciprocity treaty with Canada be rescinded because it lets in a vast amount of coal—this year a half a million—free of revenue duty and free of the excise duty of three and a half cents a ton, and because it draws away from its to Canada vast quantities of corn—this year four and a quarter millions of bushels—to be distilled into spirits and smuggled back here free of duty and revenue, and because it tempts the fraudulent exportation to Canada of our tobacco in the leaf—this year one million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds—to be manufactured into cigars, and smuggled back over the frontier.

Sixth—That to save revenue the business of assaying gold and silver be done by the Government, and not at private establishments; and that the present license fee for assaying be made so large as to be prohibitory.

Seventh—That crude petroleum be taxed two or three cents a gallon, and the tax on refined reduced to fourteen or fifteen cents.

Eighth—That the tax on publications be laid on the press-work and binding.

Ninth—That the tariff on iron, particularly rails, of which 120,000 tons were imported from Great Britain last year, should be raised at least a dollar and a half a ton.

Tenth—To make the test of the yearly income derived from real estate its rental value.

Eleventh—To provide for sanitary and the expensive processes to recover small penalties, and procure forfeitures of small lots of contraband goods.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that the Excise as it stands, and if not cut down and thickered by Congress in the pressure of lobby delegations, will yield three hundred millions a year on the present business of the country; that it will pay the current expenses of the nation, including interest at six per cent. on the war debt, and pay off the debt itself within ninety years.

The condition of the navy is briefly exhibited in the following statement:

GENERAL EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY, INCLUDING VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, Dec. 1, 1864.

No. of vessels.	*Description.*	No. of guns.	No. of tons.
113	Screw steamers especially constructed for naval purposes	1,426	150,231
53	Paddle-wheel steamers especially constructed for naval purposes	524	51,878
71	Iron-clad vessels	275	80,596
149	Screw steamers purchased, captured, &c., fitted for naval purposes	921	78,762
112	Sailing vessels of all classes	850	69,549
671	Total	4,610	510,396

Mr. Boutwell introduced the following into the House of Representatives, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs consider the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting the transit of goods, wares, or merchandise, to any portion of the territory of the United States in possession of persons engaged in rebellion against the United States, and prohibiting the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, to persons resident in said territory; and also the expediency of authorizing the purchase of the products of the territory occupied by the rebels in arms, by any person not connected with the army or navy of the United States, either upon credit or by payment in money or foreign exchange.

A correspondent remarks, concerning the Navy Department, that the complaints against it are not consistent with themselves, for while Mr. Welles is scolded for being slow and old-fogyish, Captain Fox, on the other hand, is scolded for wasting money on such new-fangled notions as monitors, iron-clads, and torpedo boats. What would the good public have? Admiral Farragut would have all the light-draught monitors now building, to-morrow, if he could get them. Evidently he doesn't think it folly to endeavor to procure that sort of craft. I heard Admiral Gregory say that with two of the new torpedo boats he would defend the harbor of New York against the navy of any country in the world. Admiral Dahlgren doesn't consider money wasted which is used in building such craft. The desires of those who would force Mr. Welles into a resignation at present are not at all likely to be gratified; and, further, the President, who does not under-estimate the record of the Department, is not at all likely to remove him.

It is said the Secretary of the Treasury intends to introduce into the fractional currency three cent paper tokens to relieve the present demand for "change."

On Thursday of last week two ladies from Tennessee came before the President, asking the release of their husbands, held as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. They were put off until Friday, when they came again and were put off until Saturday. At each of the interviews one of the ladies urged that her husband was a religious man, and on Saturday, when the President ordered the release of the prisoners, he said to this lady: "You say your husband is a religious man: tell him when you meet him that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that, in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their government because, as they think, that government does not sufficiently help *some* men to eat their bread in the sweat of *other* men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven."

SINGULAR OMISSION FROM THE MESSAGE.—A Washington letter, says: A singular omission in the President's Message to say anything of our relations with Great Britain and France, while dwelling on those minor powers, excites comment, and is by some means supposed to have a connection of some sort with the sudden departure of Lord Lyons, but there is no reason to regard it as more than a curious oversight. No better illustration of the success with which the President has harmonized, in his Message, the views of his supporters can be found than the fact that the concluding and more important passage of this message from the calculation about votes cast at the last election to the end, was approved unanimously in a full Cabinet meeting without the suggestion from a single member or the change of a single sentence or clause.

The reports from Sherman indicate that an abundance of provisions has been found on the route. The rebels report an immense destruction of stock, grain, &c. How utterly inexcusable, then, is the barbarity which condemned our prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere to slow starvation, and how inhuman the declaration of the Savannah *Republican*, "that it was their own (the Federal) Government that put it out of our power to take better care of them, and continued the cruelty of keeping them here after we had given full notice of their suffering condition." As prisoners, they were entitled to the same treatment—to a sufficiency, at least, of food and clothing. Yet the want of them is charged upon the Federal Government, though it was in the power of the Confederate authorities to furnish both.

On the first day of Congress, besides the resolution of Mr. Washburne to tax liquors on hand, we have a proposal from Mr. Davis, of Maryland, to abolish the clause in the Constitution prohibiting the imposition of export duties, preparing the way for taxes restricting the sale of our products in foreign markets—the most effete of all the exploded expedients for raising revenue and regulating commerce. At the same time, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, forsooth, to regulate the value of money; to regulate the exportation of gold and silver coin; to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for greater value than their real current value, and preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified.

The Albany *Journal* says: "Governor Fenton will take his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of the session, and will probably come to this city before the middle of the month. He will resign his seat in Congress before the first of January."

Personal.

The report, which has been in circulation in the eastern press, that Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, was about to remove to Stamford, Connecticut, is denied in the Indianapolis *Daily Journal*. The *Journal* says: "We see an article going the rounds of the papers that Governor Wright, of Indiana, has purchased property at Stamford, Connecticut, with the view of making it his future home. We are authorized to say that this is not true. The Governor expects to make Indiana his home in the future as in the past."

Auguste Buell, an old man aged over sixty years, and his five sons, Adam, Louis, Christian, Paul and Francis, have been arrested on Long Island, N. Y., on a charge of assault and highway robbery. They beat and robbed Jas. H. Hunter, a liquor merchant, taking from him his gold watch and chain, and $250 in greenbacks.

Artemus Ward calls attention to a mile of pictures, five square yards of jokes, sixteen cubic feet of fine moral sentiment, four hods of sad and beautiful pathos, a small black traveling bag full of phosphorescent quips, a door yard full of burning eloquence, petroleum oil yarnishings by the High Old Masters, &c., &c., &c., &c., all moving to beautiful music.

The salary of the Mayor of Boston has been raised to $5,000.

A popular music teacher in East Boston has eloped with a beautiful girl of seventeen, both members of the same church choir. The man left behind a wife and child.

Dr. Mary E. Walker has received the appointment of Acting Surgeon in the army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, of Williamsburgh, Mass., who was recently released from an imprisonment of twelve and a half years in Kentucky, announces his willingness to lecture on his imprisonment, his sufferings and his wonderful escape.

A venerable man in Chicago, who is poor and keeps "bachelor's hall," has been detected in filching sugar from the tables of eating-houses in that city. He gave his name as George Parker, and offered as an excuse for what he had done that he "made his coffee at home and wanted a little sugar." He is evidently not in a needy condition, yet must have taken at different times, as now appears, several pounds of sugar. He was allowed to depart on payment of a sufficient sum to cover the value.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Deane, of Gill, Mass., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on the 17th of November, forty-one of their relatives being present. Only one person now living witnessed the marriage sixty years ago, Mrs. Sally Chapin, of Gill, and she also attended the celebration. Mrs. Deane has been blind for three years, and during the time has knit thirty-five pairs of stockings for the soldiers.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson, one of the loyal women who caused the rebel John Morgan to be surprised and killed by a scout of Federal soldiers, has arrived in Cincinnati. She is a widow with seven children, and is represented to be homeless and penniless.

The Loyal Publication Society in New York, has just published a pamphlet containing letters of acknowledgement for loyal publications from Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Prof. J. F. Cairnes, Richard Cobden, John Bright, John Stuart Mill, Harriet Martineau, Henri Martin, Count de Gasparin, W. C. Bryant, Miner Gibson, F. Frelligrath, Dr. Massie, Charles Morley, John H. Estcourt, Rev. Newman Hall, Prof. Thorold Rogers, and Prof. Goldwin Smith of the Oxford University, Augustin Coelin, Prince Napoleon, and a host of others.

John Smith, a man with flaming red hair, whiskers, and mousfache, was arrested in Washington the other day because some ladies had been so frightened that they took him for a ghost. A magistrate fined him $5 for being so red.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, addressed a large audience, among whom were many ladies, at the rooms of the New York Historical Society on Tuesday evening. His subject was a history of the university with which he is connected, including nineteen colleges, many of which date back to an early period in the British empire. The Professor was cordially applauded, and at the close of his discourse received a vote of thanks from the meeting.

A London paper says that Mr. Bourdeault attends working the Davenport "manifestations" into a spiritualistic drama of great interest. We can see the material for several farces in the antics which the English are making out this slight-of-hand exhibition.

It is said that one of our popular lecturers, on one occasion, recently, made his remarks so complicated and abstruse that a gentleman in the audience was obliged to call to his aid the services of a detective policeman, in order to apprehend his meaning.

A conductor put a man, who refused to pay his fare, off the railroad train, near Pittsfield, the other day, and the man dropped down in the darkness. The conductor presently found at the train had stopped on a bridge over a dry gully, and the man was picked up at the bottom of it, quite dead.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says the conversation of those who claim to be Seward's friends is calculated to create and foster the belief that Mr. Seward desires Mr. Welles to leave the cabinet. The relation existing between Mr. Seward and Mr. Raymond are of such character that the editorial assertion of the New York *Times* to the effect that Mr. Welles is about to resign, also seems calculated to encourage the belief that Mr. Seward would be pleased to learn that a vacancy existed in the chief office of the Navy Department. It is altogether the fashion to growl or sneer or jeer or laugh at the Navy Department in general, and at Mr. Welles in particular; and Mr. Seward but followed the crowd in his unjust and discourteous insinuation in that little 10th of November speech.

General Intelligence.

A German *Punch* has been started in New York. Its name is *Spitzugeln*, which means "Minie Balls." The following is one of the jokes in the first number:—"Southerners are charged with having attempted to burn down hotels! This is only a scandalous invention of the abolitionists. Several hundred of us Southerners lodge here, and there has been no attempt to set the place on fire.

A SOUTHERNER.

"Hotel Lafayette, 29th November."

The excitement at Toronto concerning the Fenian Brotherhood is reviving. On Monday night an Orange lodge was broken open, and all its property destroyed by the Fenians. Portraits of Queen Victoria were disgracefully mutilated.

As workmen in Boston, last Thuesday, were engaged in digging a deep trench in Kilby street, for the purpose of putting down a boxing to protect the cellars, the remains of the old timbers and buttresses of Oliver's Dock, one of the ancient landmarks of the town, were exposed to view. When the streets were named on the 3d of May, 1708, this street was called "Mackrill Lane."

There are several regiments of the veteran Reserves on duty in Washington. It is very desirable, says the *Chronicle*, to supply libraries to these regiments in their various encampments. Said an officer in one of these regiments: "Nothing would accomplish more good than a well selected library in our camp."

About one hundred and fifty vessels are now in Boston harbor, and more than fifty are now on the way there from different parts of the world, mostly laden with large and valuable freights. Cargoes from India and the distant Pacific ports so long detained by the rebel privateers have not been received there for many years.

The Charitable Fuel Society of Providence, Rhode Island, relieved eight hundred and seventy-five families and distributed $2,223 worth of coal last year, and the expenses of the Society were only $14 25.

There is a school district in the western part of York county, Maine, consisting of forty families, of whom three are too poor to be taxed at all, and thirty-three of the remainder are taxed only a poll apiece, and that has to be abated each year.

The merchants of New Haven have just sent to the soldiers of their State three hundred and fifty pairs of gloves and one hundred pairs of mittens.

The city of New Haven has voted an extra bounty of $300 to recruits, and has appropriated $800,000 for the purpose.

A French church is to be erected in Chicago.

The debt of the city of Philadelphia is $11,052,957.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* recommends the Government to set apart a small room for smokers at the postoffice in that town, as "go into that office when you will, from one to a dozen cigars are in full blast; the lubberly boy who thinks it "manly" to smoke, the full grown man who thinks it soothing to smoke, the old man who can't quit smoking, all are doing their best to make the place the most villainous, filthy stinking room above ground."

A protracted Methodist meeting has been going on at Hollidaysburg for two weeks.

At Bethel, Me., there is a large steam saw mill. A correspondent of the *Oxford Democrat* says that one little arrangement, by which the men tending to one letter are carried forward by the machinery, instead of going on foot, saves them about fifteen miles travel in the course of the day.

A telegraph operator dying in Springfield on Sunday, the operators of the various New England offices on the American line held a meeting, by telegraph, that evening, and appointed, by telegraph, a committee of one gentleman in Worcester, and one in Providence, to draw up, by telegraph, appropriate resolutions of sympathy and condolence to be forwarded, by telegraph, we presume, to the family of the deceased.

Two right whales were seen on the north side of Nantucket, one day last week, moving lazily about the inside of the bar. A boat was quickly manned and the leviathans were pursued, but kept out of the way of the harpoon, to the disappointment, says the *Inquirer*, of the lovers of the "fluke" and "scraps." One of the monsters, it is thought, would have made twenty or thirty barrels of oil, which would be worth about $1,000.

CITY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

The most urgent appeals are being made, by Sanitary Commission agents in the field, Surgeons in charge of hospitals in the department of the Southwest, for flannel under and overshirts, socks and drawers. The Soldiers' Aid Societies of the surrounding country, are earnestly requested to send forward as rapidly as possible any underclothing they have on hand, as they will be immediately sent to the front. Contributions of half worn shirts or drawers thankfully received. Send all articles marked Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth street.

Contributions received during the month of November, 1864:

Mrs. Nancy Hay, Sewickleyville—1 keg pickled cabbage, 1 barrel dried apples.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickleyville—40 arm slings, 55 shirts, 28 towels, 1 pair canton flannel drawers, 1 cap.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—54 arm slings, 16 pair drawers, 8 wrappers, 14 towels, 1 shirt, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 pillow, 1 eye shade, 4 pkgs dried apples, 2 cans fruit, 1 pkg muslin, 1 pkg papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Leechburg—8 cans of blackberries, 2 cans elderberries, 2 cans currants, 1 can apples, 28 pair drawers, 17 shirts, 1 pkgs papers and nuts, 2 pkgs sewing thread, 4 doz buttons, 1 pkg dried peaches, 1¾ bushels dried apples.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley ville—60 arm slings, 50 pair canton flannel drawers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Espyville—33 rolls bandages, 5 shirts, 2 bed gowns, 1 pair socks, 2 quilts, 25 pads, 1 pillow.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Erie, Pa.—1 pair socks, 1 box thread and buttons, 2 under shirts, 4 half worn shirts, 3 handkerchiefs, 1 sheet, 3 new quilts, 33 new shirts, 5 pair drawers, 19 pounds blackberries, 2¼ pounds currants, 15 pounds crackers, 15 cans and jars currants, 1 jar plums, 10 cans tomatoes, 1 can whortleberries, 8 cans blackberries, 2 cans currants, 2 jars pickled cucumbers, 2 jars raspberry jam, 1 jug higdom, 1 jar do, 1 keg pickles, ¾ bushel onions, 2½ pounds raspberries, dried apples, 1 jug pickled blackberries, 2 bottles blackberry wine, 5 bottles currant wine, 1 bottle tomato catsup, 5 magazines, lot of newspapers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Brownsville—6 comforts, 24 muslin shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 6 sheets, 33 towels, 13 handkerchiefs, 16 pillow cases, 4 arm slings, 6 pairs wool socks, 4 gallons apple butter, 1 gallon piccalilli, 5 quarts blackberries, 1 package bibles and tracts.

John H. Stewart, Esq.—3 barrels green apples.

R. Robinson & Co., Liberty street—21 sugar cured hams, 185 pounds.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharpsville—16 bush potatoes, 44½ pounds dried elderberries, 2 rolls sage, 8 pair drawers, 4 pillow cases, 2 sheets, lot of papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Clarion.—1 sack dried currants, 1 sack dried elderberries, 1 bundle bandages, 7 muslin shirts, 4 woolen shirts, 3 double wrappers, 19 towels, 9 handkerchiefs, package rags, package papers.

Pitts. Hebrew Ladies Aid Society.—24 woolen shirts, 24 pairs cotton drawers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Federal Springs.—17 arm slings, 8 comforts, 2 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickleyville.—68 towels, 1 calico shirt, 10 flannel shirts, 14 pairs drawers, 1 handkerchief, 12 comforts, 14 arm slings.

Messrs. Baker & Henrici, Economy, Pa.—1 hogshead carrots and beets, 1 barrel onions, 3 boxes cabbage, 2½ barrels cabbage, ¼ barrel onions.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton.—12 shirts, 16 towels, 19 pairs drawers, 1 wrapper, 5 arm slings, 1 cover for table.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickleyville.—16 comforts, 20 muslin shirts, 100 towels, 5 pairs slippers, 2 pillow cases, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 package lint, 6 cans tomatoes, 2 cans apple butter, 2 pounds dried raspberries, 1 pound blackberries.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Jamestown.—20 cans fruit, 6 cushions.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Erie, Pa.—22 cans tomatoes, 1½ pecks onions.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Manchester—10 flannel shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 8 armslings, 6 handkerchiefs, 1 old shirt.

From the pupils of the Birmingham Grammar School.—36 cans tomatoes, 8 jars tomatoes, 7 jars pickles, 2 cans fruit, 2 bottles catawba wine, 8 bottles elderberry wine, 7 bottles catsup, 4 glasses jelly, 10 papers corn starch, 6 pounds rice, 112 cigars, 1 box letters.

From the pupils of the Highest Medium School.—36 cans fruit, 1 doz bottles catsup, 1¼ bushel potatoes, 5 pounds cress, 1 peck onions, 1 pumpkin, 5 pounds dried fruit, 5 glasses jelly, 9 papers corn starch, 30 pieces soap, ½ pound tea, 3 pounds white sugar, 2 doz oranges, 3 jars fruit, 150 half Spanish cigars, 8 plugs tobacco.

Mr. James Gilmore, Turtle Creek—1 crock apple butter.

Miss E. Burns, Shirland P. O.—Lot of dried apples, 2 pairs socks.

The following articles have been made from material furnished by the Commission.

Miss Smith—72 arm slings, 77 towels.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—36 arm slings.

Dixmont Hospital—55 pair; canton flannel drawers.

Mrs. M. G. Semple—4 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley—42 flannel shirts, 1 calico do, 2 pair drawers, 126 towels, 14 arm slings.

Pupils Birmingham School—30 towels.

From Young Ladies of Evergreen—17 arm slings.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Castle—62 arm slings.

Mrs. Hampton—27 arm slings.

The thanks of the Committee are hereby tendered

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-3 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	1 Time a week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	32 00	21 33	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

Additional accounts, up to the 15th of October, from Calcutta, furnish more particulars of the sad disaster and its appalling effects on shore and on the water. In one district (Diamond Harbor) and the country between it and Calcutta, not less than five thousand persons perished. In the town and suburbs of Calcutta the following is the report of the loss of life and property: Natives killed, 41; wounded, 12; pucka houses, occupied by natives, damaged, 1,883; entirely destroyed, 18; Katcha houses destroyed, 89,412; Europeans killed, 2; wounded, 5; European houses damaged, 2,299; destroyed, 92.

The following vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Dahlgren commanding, are in a position to be made available at a moment's notice for co-operative movements with Gen. Sherman: Iron clads Lehigh, Nantucket, Passaic, and Sangamon. Other vessels: Cimmerone, Wissahickson, Flag, Winona, South Carolina and a dozen others, beside two picket boats with torpedo attachments.

A Peruvian schooner, charged with the exploration of the Amazon, had arrived at the port of Mayro, solving the problem of the navigation of the grand pathway which connects the Atlantic with the virgin and very rich mountains of Peru, and which opens a direct route between that Republic, the seacoast of the continent, and Europe. Mayro is situated ninety-five leagues from Lima.

The receipts of cotton at New York for the eleven months of 1864 amount to one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty-seven bales; in the same period of 1863, one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and forty-two; in 1862, ninety-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 139 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make its certificates therefor by the laws of the United States.

no23-1m JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26, 1864.

NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank, in accordance with the 3d Section of an Act of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 3d day of August, A. D., 1864, having procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States, hereby give notice that the proper steps will be taken to convert this Bank into a National Association, on or before the 1st day of January, next ensuing.

no28-1m GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on the 19th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a contract with the Mahoning and Franklin Railroad Company for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same. By order of the Board.

no28-1m FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

NEW HOODS,

SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
COMFORTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Just received at T. T. MYLER & CO.'S
WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,
62 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no30

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my entire LITHOGRAPHING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to Mr. OTTO KREBS, I, in retiring from the business, bespeak for my successor a continuance of the patronage so long and so generously bestowed on the establishment. All claims against me, and all claims due, will be settled by

WM. SCHUCHMAN,
December 1, 1864. Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased of Mr. WM. SCHUCHMAN his Lithographic establishment, will, in connection with his Lithographic office, at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, carry on the same, under the style of OTTO KREBS. It will be his aim to make this establishment one of the most complete in the West, and all work will be executed with promptness and dispatch, and in the highest style of the art, on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for the patronage so generously bestowed on our firm for the last ten years, I respectfully request my friends, and the public generally, to continue the same.

OTTO KREBS.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1st, 1864. de5-61

J. S. HYDE.....MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.
Ridgway, Pittsburgh.

HYDE, BIDWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PINE LUMBER,
KEYSTONE MILLS
Elk Co., Pa.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835,

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL
AND LUMBER YARDS.

Having all modern improvements in Wood Working Machinery, and Oliver's Patent Drying Kiln, we have the best facilities for furnishing every description of manufactured Lumber, thoroughly seasoned.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

☞ Street Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes. Orders may be left in our box Monongahela Bridge. de7 1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Merchandize Brokerage business.

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
H. C. FRY,
WM. H. LIPPINCOTT.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1864.

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Merchandize Brokers.

Dealers in Refined and Crude Oils, and Oil Stocks. Oils bought and sold for Eastern and Western markets. Especial attention given to consignments of Crude Oil.

Office, No. 192 First street, (in Schmick & Co.'s warehouse), Pittsburgh, Pa. no23-3w

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of the renowned artiste,
MATILDA HERON,
who will, to-night appear in her great original part of MARSO, in the successful new play of the MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF PARIS, performed in all the eastern cities to overflowing houses. It will be produced with elegant scenery, properties and appointments, and a powerful distribution of characters.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the splendid and highly successful play in four acts, written by Matilda Heron, entitled

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF PARIS.

Marso.....
Countess..... } Matilda Heron.

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Lind.....
Jenny Leatherlungs..... } Mrs. Dickson.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

Will speak at

CONCERT HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

SUBJECT—"A PLEA FOR LABOR."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH,

SUBJECT—"MEANING OF THE ELECTION."

Tickets, 50 cents. Secured Seats, 25 Cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.

Holders of Season Tickets can secure seats without extra charge on Monday, December 12th, at the Library Rooms, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, after which seats, not secured by Season Tickets, will be sold to purchasers of single tickets.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBERS,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
Lecture Committee.

de6 9t

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopateticon, and D. C. LA RUE, the Humorist,

AT MASONIC HALL,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5TH.

Admission, 25 Cents: no half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½. An Exhibition will be given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, December 7th and 10th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, to which the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for Ten Cents each.

☞ La Rue's War Show will open at Kilgore Hall, Steubenville, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th. de5-1w

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

GREAT SENSATION!

The Star Sisters
MISSES MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER,

In the beautiful ballets, The Madrigals of Spain and La Bayardere, together with

THE GREAT STAR COMPANY

In a mammoth bill.

To conclude with the Union drama, entitled

THE BOY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Lanty O'Leary.....George R. Edeson.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I feel by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. le28-1y

ATTORNEYS

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 *FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH*
my18

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oc22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOREland

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my25 PITTSBURGH, PA

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ljy26

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE BY

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

WILKINS' HALL,

Union Lubric Oil Stock,
Blood Farm and Ohio Oil Stock,
Ritchie Oil Stock,
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Oil Stock,
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Oil Stock,
Da'sell Oil Stock,
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Stock,
Oil Basin Oil Stock,
Culbertson Run Oil Stock,
Lar. Story and Cherry Run Oil Stock,
Eldorado Oil Stock,
Rynd Farm Oil St ck,
Ohio Valley Oil Stock,
Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Stock,
North America Oil Stock,
Monongahela Insurance Stock. fdes

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

nov21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 54 pounds to the yard. no7-3m

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 518 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. oct4-1y

SHINGLES—

The best and cheapest SHINGLES in the market are to be had at A. McClintock's Nail Keg and Shingle Manufactory, Mechanic street and Allegheny river, Fifth Ward.

no16-1m A. McCLINTOCK.

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by
no12-6d MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DRAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUMBERT,	Captain AMAN LACOME,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DRAN,
JOHN HENRY, Jr.,	E. L. McGRAW,
R. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS

de6-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. EWING,
CHAS. S. BISKELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
Hon. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore. *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
jy19-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE SINGMAN
BARCLAY PARSONS,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office, No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
sa16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS, offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Carr's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

an4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

GROCERS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, a large supply of all kinds of

Groceries and Produce,

constantly on hand.

J. T. GLEASON,
se13-6m No. 26 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 1st sts.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

no12

W. W. JORDON.....S. HOLLISTER.....J. R. POWELL

JORDON, HOLLISTER & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay, Grass Seeds, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Apples, &c., &c.,

264 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFERENCES—Wilson, Carr & Co., Pittsburgh; Head & Metzgar, Pittsburgh. no2-3m

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY R. CAMPB. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant

and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-3m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

No. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron. Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
1a Pittsburgh.

PRODUCE—

2 boxes Roll Butter;
19 bbls. Chestnuts;
4 do. Dried Apples.

In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
no22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

100 Boxes Prime Cheese,
200 Barrels Salt, Flour, Butter, &c., &c.,
100 Barrels Refined Oil,
1,000 Bushels P. B. Potatoes,

by T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant, No. 239 Liberty st.

GROCERIES

50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hhds. Cuba Sugar;
20 " P. R. and N. O. do;
90 bbls. Syrups, assorted brands;
100 " Refined sugars;
125 hf. chests Y. H., Oldg and Imp. Tea;
250 boxes Tobacco, 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy.

With a full stock of goods in our line. For sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
no22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,
oct 3m 20 Water street.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,176 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND,
WM. H. SMITH,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
} Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUMBERT,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGELY.

no8-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given. no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
ENOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
m10-3tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

RESTAURANTS

THE LANAHAN

DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM BUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style, All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 85 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every Meal of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Kellerman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 85 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-3m

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & MOESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BROWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Bano's coal-yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mills, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron working, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common. Allegheny city se7

1865. 1865.

DIARIES.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer.
nov17 Corner Wood and Third Streets.

BAROMETERS

FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.

From $3 50 to $30 each at G. R. SHAW'S
nov1 Practical Optician, 58 Fifth St.

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD. In store and for sale by

ALEXANDER GORDON,
se23 No. 121 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE

FOR SALE,

In the borough of Manchester. Two new and modern built two story brick dwellings, fronting on Preble street, near Locust; said houses each contain six rooms and a hall, and are built with a view to comfort and convenience, and about one square from Street Car Railway. For particulars apply to S. D. THOMPSON, No. 114 Fifth street, or JAMES MILLER, near the premises. no24-11a

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons also one weighing about ½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 50 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 4 miles from Decker station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat in the barn, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

J. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, grassery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; also a never failing well of water and under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-1f No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Wood, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. " 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

sn10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Boards Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 8, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6-20s		109½
U. S. 10-40s	100	104
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97	.....
Pittsburgh 5s	80	.....
Allegheny City 6s	70	.....
Eureka	18	57
German Insurance		.....
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.		111
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	10	.....
Third National Bank	110	.....
Duquesne	9	9½
Columbia	83	88
Fleming & Blood	3,50	.....
Rynd Farm		6½
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3,35	3½
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	1,40	1½
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Pet. Co		1,05
Fayette		70
Caldwell	6	6½

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

Maple Shade, 39½@40; Dalzell, about 9¼; Egbert, advancing; sales at 4¼: Tidioute Island, 5 bid; this stock excited on the report of a twelve barrel per hour well being struck.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The only sale at the Brokers' Board today was 500 U. S. 10-40's at 100.

—Sales at Anderson's Afternoon Stock Exchange, Dec. 8:

1,000 Ritchie	$1 25
500 Ritchie	1 13

	Offered.	Asked.
Cherry Run Central	$2 00	$2 05
Cherry Run Blood Farm	1 05	1 07½
Culbertson's Run	2 00	2 05
Dalzell	9 00	9 50
Eldorado	2 00	2 25
Horse Neck	90	1 00
Iron City	1 12½	1 25
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 22½	1 25

—Sales at the People's Stock Exchange, December 8:

500 shares Ritchie	$1.22
1,000 do. do.	1.21
200 do. Rosa	1.00
1,000 do. Union Lubric	1.00
100 do. do.	1.00

	Asked.	Bid.
Mechanics Bank	71	68
Citizens	86	.....
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co	10	.....
Banner	90	.....
Blood Farm & Oshio	2 00	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 00	1 90
Cherry Run & Blood	1 10	1 05
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	65	.....
Cherry Run & Tarr Hole	1	95
Columbia	84	82½
Culbertson Run	2 00	.....
Dalzell	9	8¾
Duck Creek	30	25
Acton Mining	90	.....
Eldorado	2 20	.....
Fayette	70	.....
Federal	1 50	1 00
Fleming & Blood	3 60	3 00
Hemlock	4 00	.....
Horse Neck	1 00	90
Iron City	1 25	95
Linden	4 95	.....
Merchants'	60	52
McAboy & Cherry Run	1 00	.....
National	1 50	.....
North American	8 50	.....
Ohio Valley	2 00	.....
Oil Basin	9 50	.....
Oil Creek & Pittsburgh	2 00	.....
Oil City & Cherry Run	3 75	3 50
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1,40	1½
Ritchie	1 25	1 22
Ross	1 26	1 24
Rynd Farm	6 25	.....
Shirk's Island	75	.....
Stella	.....	55
Steel Well	3 15	.....
Tar, Story & Cherry Run	1 25	1 17
Union Lubric	1 00	1 00
West Virginia Basin	3 50	.....
Whitely Creek	1 38	.....

—The subscriptions to the McClintock Farm and Oil Creek Stock amounted to $85,600, and the books were only opened this morning at ten o'clock. It was expected that all the stock will be taken in another day. We know of no new project that offers such solid chances for investment as this company.

—Owing to the remodeling necessary to the gas fixtures, Thurston's Evening Exchange was closed last evening, the workmen being unable to complete them in time for the evening session.

—Government gold-bearing securities continue strong, and there is every probability of their advancing considerably further, although the conjecture of some parties that they will rise to 150 or even within thirty per cent. of it are impossible of realization, as a moment's reflection will prove. The seven and three-tenths currency notes now on the market are convertible, at the expiration of three years from the 15th of August, 1864—at which they are all dated—into six per cent. bonds; so that indirectly these notes involve the purchase of gold-bearing bonds, and as they can be bought at par and interest, less the commission, the gold-bearing bonds cannot rise beyond a certain limit unless under a foreign or unusually active domestic demand. They will probably rise immediately to 112 under the latter alone, and to 115 in combination with orders from Europe; but until the sale of the seven-thirty notes is stopped more than this cannot be looked for unless the abundance of unemployed capital should stimulate speculation. In Governments instead of petroleum and other mining stocks and railway shares. Speculators as well as the capitalists of the country have yet to learn that it is to their interest to sustain the credit of the Government, and that national bankruptcy would involve the bankruptcy of nearly all. The National Bank act has made the monetary system of the nation so much dependant upon the credit of the Government that a decline of the one would involve the collapse of the other.

—If Congress wishes gold to go to 300 all that is wanted, says the *Tribune* of Wednesday, is a few movements like this of the late Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who by yesterday's indiscretion substantially damaged the Government and aided gamblers in gold.

—We have seen it stated that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to introduce into the fractional currency three cent paper tokens, in order to relieve the present difficulty of making small change. We would submit to the Secretary, and also to the Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, whether it would not be better to get the consent of Congress to coin three cent copper pieces. They would be far more desirable than paper shinplasters of that denomination, and would not be liable to mutilation or to become defaced. According to the present standard, they would be but about two-thirds the size of the old copper coin—nine cents in representative value being only equal in weight to two of the original coppers.

—There are a few specimens of the fractions of the fractional currency now being issued by the Treasury Department. The bills are much larger than those now in use. As putting them to the test is the only way to prove their durability, we will not as yet venture to give our opinion in that respect concerning these new notes. Whether it be possible to counterfeit these bills it would be difficult for us to determine. No doubt some of our sharp counterfeiters will decide the question ere long. They have succeeded in counterfeiting even the greenbacks, which at first was deemed impossible by the Treasury Department. As far as the present fractional currency is concerned we are of opinion that those who are connected with the Treasury Department will find some difficulty in discerning genuine notes from the counterfeits, which, in some instances, are very well executed, although in most cases the engraving and coloring is so miserable that they are easily recognized.

—The number of National Banks is now six hundred and one, with an aggregate capital of $116,710,870. The currency issued during the past week amounts to $1,972,770, and the aggregate currency to $70,507,840.

The tax paid by National Banks during the first seven months of the current fiscal year is reported to amount to $164,461 21.

—Among the recent dividends published in the Philadelphia papers, we note:

Great Basin Oil Company	2 per cent.
Allegheny and Walnut Bend Oil Co	2½ per cent.
Rock Island Oil Company	2½ per cent.
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Co	2 per cent.
Dalzell	½ per cent.

Shipments—Saur kraut.

For the last three days the grain shipments by ferry have been largely confined to oats.

Yesterday one hundred and twenty-four barrels of saur kraut were shipped for St. Louis by the Klingenberg Brothers of this city. It ought to be purchased for the boys in blue, and we have no doubt the sanitary agents in St. Louis will secure it.—*Dubuque exchange.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

BUSINESS.—The sudden cold spell yesterday operated as a check upon trade generally. We have not yet began to realize the cold weather that has so suddenly paid us a visit. The heavy rains of Wednesday have produced another rise of water. Both rivers were swelling last evening, with plenty of water for all present use. On the landing, business was not very active. Tonnage in port not being large, boats have to wait their turn in order to procure a paying trip. The Nevada left yesterday for St. Louis. She had a large freight and a good number of people. This was the only departure outside the regular packets. The McC. Porter left for Wheeling on time. The Leni Leoti did not leave yesterday; she will be off to-day for Evansville and Nashville. The steamer Abeona is announced for Cincinnati this day. The J. R. Gilmore is loading for Cincinnati, and will leave positively on Saturday; she will be followed by the Onward. The fine steamer Roanoke is the next packet for Cairo and St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The Guidon, from Cincinnati, had a big trip; she will wait and take her turn. The Julia will be found at the landing; she will return to Zanesville on Saturday at 4 p. m. The Golden Era arrived, from Portsmouth, with a good trip; she will return to that port on Saturday. The following packets are at the landing waiting their turn: Starlight, Roanoke, Columbia, Iron City and Hard Times. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BAGS—The market has been steady, with a fair demand, at the following prices: Gunnies $5.50@6 @ 100; new berlans, 4 bushels, $60 @ 100; seamless, 2 bushels, $80@100 @ 100; Portland, 4 bushels, $100@110 @ 100.

LIME—The market was unchanged; sales of 80 bbls at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent at the following: 40 bxs Hamburg 25c; 2 do Western Reserve 29@32c; 25 do Goshen 24c, and 25 do Cream 28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was firm, owing principally to light receipts; sales 2 tons in bulk $5 50.

FLOUR—The market has presented no new feature worthy of special notice; the demand about keeps pace with the receipts; holders were firm in their views; among the sales we note the following: extra family, 90 bbls, $11 25@ 100 do $11 20@11 25; 150 bbls, from spring wheat, $10 50@11 00; 100 bbls $11 00; 50 bbls $11 00, and 100 do $11 12½; 200 bbls brilliant at $7 12 @ bbl; there were plenty o, buyers at $7 00; holders were generally asking $7 25 for round lots.

BUTTER—There was a good deal of inquiry for this article. Outside parties was said to have entered the market and purchased liberally for the purpose of speculating. Prices for Roll and Print ranges from 45@50c. Crude was the favored article yesterday; it will be something else to-day, and why not. Received—early in the day two lots of Ira, consisting of 80 kgs, and during the day 1 medium do at 39@40; also 2 boxes at $7 50@9 60 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 10 bbls were rejected.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.

The market is more active, and prices a shade higher. Sales 21 hhds, including 1 stems, at $2 00; 5 factory lugs at $9 20@9 70; 4 planters' do at $9 80@11 50; 9 common shipping leaf at $12 75 @17 75; 1 medium do at $24 50, and 1 medium do at $29 00; also 2 boxes at $7 50@9 60 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 10 bbls were rejected.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.

The market is more active, and prices a shade higher. Sales 21 hhds, including 1 stems, at $2 00; 5 factory lugs at $9 20@9 70; 4 planters' do at $9 80@11 50; 9 common shipping leaf at $12 75 @17 75; 1 medium do at $24 50, and 1 medium do at $29 00; also 2 boxes at $7 50@9 60 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 10 bbls were rejected.

COTTON—Market was quiet; sales of 2,500 pounds, at 95½@10c.

HIGHWINES.—Market firm. Sales 50 bbls at $1 30, and 10 do at $1 35 @ gallon.

HOGROOTS—Prices continue to rule high. We note sales of 12 dozen at $5 70 @ doz, and 10 do at $6 00@6 25. The latter were for choice varieties.

BACON—The market was quiet. We note small sales new hams, sugar cured, at 25c, sides 23c and shoulders 22c.

APPLES—The demand was fair and sales were moderate. Some 300 bbls was disposed of at $8@8 50.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The receipts of hogs during the past twenty-four hours foot up about 12,000 head, and the entered sales to 8,314 head, as follows:

60	head, averaging	225	lbs net at.....$14 00
400	"	210	" 14 10
260	"	230	" 14 00
584	"	210	" 14 00
87	"	175	" 14 00
85	"	210	" 14 00
187	"	240	" 14 10

The following sales reported to-day, were made last evening:

60	head, averaging	220	lbs net at.....$14 40
300	"	220	" 14 00
900	"	200	" 13 75

At the close to-day, it would have been an exceedingly difficult matter to have obtained $14 per 200 lbs average.

The *Price Current* says:

The receipts of hogs during the week by the various channels, and for the season, were, as follows:

By Railways	36,000
By River	6,216
By Drove	50
Driven in	4,650
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	1,000
Total for the week	57,870
Previously reported	119,291
Total for the season	177,501
Same time in 1863	226,495
" in 1862	304 9 5
" in 1861	152,680
" in 1860	159,519
" in 1859	246,078
" in 1858	278,692
" in 1857	162,698
" in 1856	202,213
" in 1855	255,082
" in 1854	225,259
" in 1853	226,041
" in 1852	196,054
" in 1851	212,743
" in 1850	223,266

The receipts during the week corresponding with the short interval season, was 60,853, and in 1862, 74,000. Drovers and packers talk of short crops, &c., and some say the supply of pork cannot be over one-half that of last year. Such apprehensions always are taken with great allowance. We have no reason to change our estimate, which is that there will be as many hogs packed of round the current season as was last season, but that the supply of pork will, notwithstanding, be much less because of the large stores of old meat which was on hand last fall. Still there will be a better supply of spring and summer pork next year than was in last spring and summer, which will make up the difference in supply somewhat. As a general thing, the packing is behind last season.

Hogs are arriving from Kentucky now freely, and this may be expected to continue so for two weeks, all restraint having been finally withdrawn by the military authorities, and the Kentucky farmers are allowed to sell their hogs in such markets as they may deem best.

Louisville.—There were no transactions reported to-day, either in hogs or hog products. The receipts of live hogs are large, and fully 3,000 head were offered to-day to private parties at 10 cross, weighed at the packers' pens, but there are no buyers in the market. On Saturday Major Symonds, of the Commissary Department, was offering 10½ gross for good continental hogs delivered, but by a typographical error the figures were "12½c" in our report. To-day, however, we hear of no transactions whatever on the part of Government buyers, but they will be here to stand still and the packing houses are in full operation. Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co., killed 900 head to-day, with 2,000 left over in the pens. Hamilton, Duncan & Co. have killed 1,000 to-day. Hamilton & Brother 1,200 and Jarvis & Co. about 1,000 head and all the pens full. The receipts exclusive of Jarvis, Hamilton & Co.'s were about 3,000, and the fall receipts thus far, around the falls are 48,900. Hogs for sale are pressing on the market, and the price is nominally 10c gross.

St Louis.—Hogs arrived, At the Bellevue yards, 1,374 head; Saturday and yesterday, at the Broadway yards, 651 head. Large number of previous receipts on the market unsold, and the weather being mild prices are weak. Among the sales yesterday and this morning were the following lots:

No.	Ave.	Weight.	Price.
218	184	pounds	9c gross
105	241	do	9½c do
200	190	do	9 50 do
168	227	do	10.40c do
54	218	do	10½c do
80	227	do	10.30c do
42	197	do	10½c do

Vincennes, Ind.—The weather has for some days been unfavorable for killing, and large numbers have accumulated in pens. Williamson & Co., are as yet the only parties packing. Hays & Co., are expected to begin in a few days. Prices are $10@10 50 gross and $12 @12 50 net.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts by river during the past two weeks have been about 2,000,000 from the St. Croix, Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers, and 1,000,000 from the Lake via Illinois canal and river.

Some of the late rafts encountered floating ice, but made their way in after long delay and difficulty. Very little, if any more, lumber can be expected by river this season, which, so far as receipts are concerned, is regarded as substantially closed.

Wholesale prices on the landing are firm at $35, and yard prices as follows:

1st clear, @ 1000 feet	$75 00@80 00
2d class 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches	65 00@65 00
3d class boards and fencing	55 00@60 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	40 00@
Joist, 18 feet and over	42 50@60 00
Sawed timber	45 00@70 00
Grub plank	20 00@
Dressed flooring, second rate	60 00@
" " third rate	50 00@
Dressed siding	35 00@
Shingles, A, shaved	7 50@
Shingles, A, sawed	4 25@
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 50@
Lath @ 1000	7 50@8 00
Cedar Posts, @ 100	50 00@60 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 60 hhds, a portion of which was choice leaf on private terms. At the Pickett warehouse, 2 hhds inferior at $7 20@7 80, 2 of light lugs at $8 30@9 65, 4 of heavy lugs at $10@12 50, and medium leaf at $16 to $27 25. At the Ninth street warehouse, 4 hhds trash at $6 85@7 80, 4 of light leaf at $8 15@9 1 of heavy leaf at $11 75, and medium leaf at $17 to $22. At the Boone warehouse, 1 hhd stems at $2 40, 4 hhds light lugs at $7 50 to $10, and 3 at $12 to $19. At the Louisville warehouse, 2 hhds trash at $3 65@5 75, 4 at $7 55 to $8 55 2 at $10 25 to $11 25, and light leaf at $13 22 to $19 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Forty hhds and 25 boxes, viz: 18 hhds common Virginia: 4 at $7@7 25, 2 at $8 50, 1 at $10 50, 2 at $15 75, 2 at $14@14 50, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $19 25, 2 at $21 25@22 75, 2 at $23 50@23 75, 1 at $24; 22 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash: 4 at $6 75@7 25, 4 at $8 50@9 75, 8 at $10@11 25, 3 at $11 50@13, 2 at $18, 2 at $20 75@22, 2 at $24, 1 at $25 25, and 1 at $30; also 25 boxes Ohio Seed, ranging from $5 50 to $18. Receipts moderate,

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

The Oil market yesterday was excited to a large degree. The sales of Crude were the largest we have reported for a long time past. The knowing ones entered the market early, and picked up a few hundred barrels at the lower rates. The underground telegraph soon went into operation; prices went up rapidly, being a *fac simile* of the New York gold market The sum and substance was, that, instead of a dull day, the sales in Crude foot up to 6,830 barrels. Things changed. Instead of holders going about seeking purchasers, the boot was on the other leg—buyers had to do the traveling. The day being cold, holders did not think it prudent to venture out. It was certainly remarkable to see how many purchasers had occasion to visit the Oil Depot, situated between the two bridges, on the Allegheny, on such a cold day. Nevertheless, they were on hand, as the transactions recorded in this report will prove beyond a doubt.

The receipts yesterday were only 679 barrels by the river, whilst the sales were 6,830 barrels. This leaves a wide margin in favor of sales; but let us give the receipts and sales for the past four days, it will be observed that after all the receipts and sales here followed pretty close. The sales of crude for the past four days, ending last evening, were 10,083 barrels, whilst the receipts, same time, were 9,716 barrels. This was close work. We left the market in an excited state with the advantages on the side of holders, who will, without doubt, make the proper use of the same. Notwithstanding the large sales there is yet a fair supply of oil on hand. The prospect of the river being closed by ice had a material effect on the market. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—Yesterday, December 8th, may be recorded among oil dealers as a day altogether in favor of holders; the sales made early in the day were at 30½; the rates at the close were 35½, whilst some holders were asking still higher prices. Sales of 500 bbls at 34½, parcels retained; 1,000 bbls do, 35c; 1,000 bbls do, 35c; 80 bbls, at 35½; 980 bbls do, at 34c; 200 bbls, at 35; 500 bbls, 500 do, and 200 do, at 35c; 700 bbls at 35½c. The sales were exclusive of the packages. Sales of 400 bbls at 40½c, packages included; later in the day 42c was refused for 2,000 bbls, packages included.

EAR—There was considerable inquiry for this article; yesterday prices advanced. We note a sale of 100 bbls brilliant at $7 12 ½ bbl; there were plenty o, buyers at $7 00; holders were generally asking $7 25 for round lots.

REFINED OIL—There was a good deal of inquiry for this article. Outside parties was said to have entered the market and purchased liberally for the purpose of speculating. Prices for Roll and Print ranges from 45@50c. Crude was the favored article yesterday; it will be something else to-day, and why not. Received—early in the day two lots of Ira, consisting of 80 kgs, and during the day 1 medium do at $39 00; also 2 boxes at $7 50@9 60 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 10 bbls were rejected.

COTTON—Market was quiet; sales of 2,500 pounds, at 9½@10c.

HIGHWINES.—Market firm. Sales 50 bbls at $1 30, and 10 do at $1 35 @ gallon.

HOGROOTS—Prices continue to rule high. We note sales of 12 dozen at $5 70 @ doz, and 10 do at $6 00@6 25. The latter were for choice varieties.

BACON—The market was quiet. We note small sales new hams, sugar cured, at 25c, sides 23c and shoulders 22c.

APPLES—The demand was fair and sales were moderate. Some 300 bbls was disposed of at $8@8 50.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The receipts of hogs during the past twenty-four hours foot up about 12,000 head, and the entered sales to 8,314 head, as follows:

60	head, averaging	225	lbs net at.....$14 40
400	"	210	" 14 10
260	"	230	" 14 00
584	"	210	" 14 00
87	"	175	" 14 00
85	"	210	" 14 00
187	"	240	" 14 10

The following sales reported to-day, were made last evening:

60	head, averaging	220	lbs net at.....$14 40
300	"	220	" 14 00
900	"	200	" 13 75

At the close to-day, it would have been an exceedingly difficult matter to have obtained $14 per 200 lbs average.

The *Price Current* says:

The receipts of hogs during the week by the various channels, and for the season, were, as follows:

By Railways	36,000
By River	6,216
By Drove	50
Driven in	4,650
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	1,000
Total for the week	57,870
Previously reported	119,291
Total for the season	177,501
Same time in 1863	226,495
" in 1862	304 9 5
" in 1861	152,680
" in 1860	159,519
" in 1859	246,078
" in 1858	278,692
" in 1857	162,698
" in 1856	202,213
" in 1855	255,082
" in 1854	225,259
" in 1853	226,041
" in 1852	196,054
" in 1851	212,743
" in 1850	223,266

The receipts during the week corresponding with the short interval season, was 60,853, and in 1862, 74,000. Drovers and packers talk of short crops, &c., and some say the supply of pork cannot be over one-half that of last year. Such apprehensions always are taken with great allowance. We have no reason to change our estimate, which is that there will be as many hogs packed of round the current season as was last season, but that the supply of pork will, notwithstanding, be much less because of the large stores of old meat which was on hand last fall. Still there will be a better supply of spring and summer pork next year than was in last spring and summer, which will make up the difference in supply somewhat. As a general thing, the packing is behind last season.

Hogs are arriving from Kentucky now freely, and this may be expected to continue so for two weeks, all restraint having been finally withdrawn by the military authorities, and the Kentucky farmers are allowed to sell their hogs in such markets as they may deem best.

Louisville.—There were no transactions reported to-day, either in hogs or hog products. The receipts of live hogs are large, and fully 3,000 head were offered to-day to private parties at 10 cross, weighed at the packers' pens, but there are no buyers in the market. On Saturday Major Symonds, of the Commissary Department, was offering 10½ gross for good continental hogs delivered, but by a typographical error the figures were "12½c" in our report. To-day, however, we hear of no transactions whatever on the part of Government buyers, but they will be here to stand still and the packing houses are in full operation. Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co., killed 900 head to-day, with 2,000 left over in the pens. Hamilton, Duncan & Co. have killed 1,000 to-day. Hamilton & Brother 1,200 and Jarvis & Co. about 1,000 head and all the pens full. The receipts exclusive of Jarvis, Hamilton & Co.'s were about 3,000, and the fall receipts thus far, around the falls are 48,900. Hogs for sale are pressing on the market, and the price is nominally 10c gross.

St Louis.—Hogs arrived, At the Bellevue yards, 1,374 head; Saturday and yesterday, at the Broadway yards, 651 head. Large number of previous receipts on the market unsold, and the weather being mild prices are weak. Among the sales yesterday and this morning were the following lots:

No.	Ave.	Weight.	Price.
218	184	pounds	9c gross
105	241	do	9½c do
200	190	do	9 50 do
168	227	do	10.40c do
54	218	do	10½c do
80	227	do	10.30c do
42	197	do	10½c do

Vincennes, Ind.—The weather has for some days been unfavorable for killing, and large numbers have accumulated in pens. Williamson & Co., are as yet the only parties packing. Hays & Co., are expected to begin in a few days. Prices are $10@10 50 gross and $12 @12 50 net.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts by river during the past two weeks have been about 2,000,000 from the St. Croix, Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers, and 1,000,000 from the Lake via Illinois canal and river.

Some of the late rafts encountered floating ice, but made their way in after long delay and difficulty. Very little, if any more, lumber can be expected by river this season, which, so far as receipts are concerned, is regarded as substantially closed.

Wholesale prices on the landing are firm at $35, and yard prices as follows:

1st clear, @ 1000 feet	$75 00@80 00
2d class 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches	65 00@65 00
3d class boards and fencing	55 00@60 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	40 00@
Joist, 18 feet and over	42 50@60 00
Sawed timber	45 00@70 00
Grub plank	20 00@
Dressed flooring, second rate	60 00@
" " third rate	50 00@
Dressed siding	35 00@
Shingles, A, shaved	7 50@
Shingles, A, sawed	4 25@
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 50@
Lath @ 1000	7 50@8 00
Cedar Posts, @ 100	50 00@60 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 60 hhds, a portion of which was choice leaf on private terms. At the Pickett warehouse, 2 hhds inferior at $7 20@7 80, 2 of light lugs at $8 30@9 65, 4 of heavy lugs at $10@12 50, and medium leaf at $16 to $27 25. At the Ninth street warehouse, 4 hhds trash at $6 85@7 80, 4 of light leaf at $8 15@9 1 of heavy leaf at $11 75, and medium leaf at $17 to $22. At the Boone warehouse, 1 hhd stems at $2 40, 4 hhds light lugs at $7 50 to $10, and 3 at $12 to $19. At the Louisville warehouse, 2 hhds trash at $3 65@5 75, 4 at $7 55 to $8 55 2 at $10 25 to $11 25, and light leaf at $13 22 to $19 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Forty hhds and 25 boxes, viz: 18 hhds common Virginia: 4 at $7@7 25, 2 at $8 50, 1 at $10 50, 2 at $15 75, 2 at $14@14 50, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $19 25, 2 at $21 25@22 75, 2 at $23 50@23 75, 1 at $24; 22 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash: 4 at $6 75@7 25, 4 at $8 50@9 75, 8 at $10@11 25, 3 at $11 50@13, 2 at $18, 2 at $20 75@22, 2 at $24, 1 at $25 25, and 1 at $30; also 25 boxes Ohio Seed, ranging from $5 50 to $18. Receipts moderate,

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Dec. 9, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Porter do	5 00

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Abeona	Fisher	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Guidon	Batchelor	Louisville.
Glide No. 3	Anderson	Zanesville.
Julia	Couson	Cincinnati.
Golden Era	Kerr	Pittsburgh.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
G. McC. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.
Nevada	Evans	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eight feet water in the channel and rising slowly. The weather during the day was cool, but otherwise pleasant.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Golden Era for attentions to this office.

THE favorite steamer Julia will be found a the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Saturday.

The steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Evansville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Moore, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine packet Roanoke, Capt. Tomlinson; is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Our old friend Lukens, who does the financiering, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The fine passenger steamer J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Jolly, is announced Cincinnati and Louisville, on Saturday. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of both clever and attentive officers. The first Clerk is Mr. John W. Spencer, one of the very best officers that comes to this port.

THE fine passenger steamer Abeona, Capt. Fisher, is announced for Cincinnati this day. She has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Capt. Fisher is an old Pittsburgher, although he has been absent for some years. We are pleased to meet him in charge of so fine a steamer.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER GOLDEN ERA, } PORTSMOUTH, O., Dec. 4, 1864.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL—GENTS:—We have got our new chimneys up and will leave for Pittsburgh this day with 187 tons iron for Mr. Charles Knap; 100 tons for Mr. Jno. Moorhead; lot of leather for Clarke & Co., and 20 tons iron for Wheeling besides various small lots of freight of different kinds.

You can expect to find the gay Golden Era Thursday morning at your wharf. We will leave for this port again Saturday next. Have been having heavy rains here.

Yours, &c., W. H. B.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of Thursday says: Arrivals—Steamer Yorktown, from Pittsburgh, with 225 tons freight for this port, 100 tons for Louisville, and 25 tons for other places; Highlander, from Pittsburgh, with 200 tons coal, 300 tons pig iron. The Champion left for Pittsburgh, with 500 tons.

Boats to Pittsburgh.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Kate Robinson, Willie Gamage, Robert Moore, Naugatuck, Nashville, Nightingale, Jeweess, Lawrence, Anna, Alice Dean, Ohio No. 3, Nannie Byers, Yorktown, Highlander.

Anna for Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley for Wheeling; Willie Gamage, Kate Robinson, Jr., Nashville and Highlander for St. Louis; Robert Burns, Alice Dean and Nannie Byers for New Orleans.

Business was quite brisk upon the wharf yesterday.

The naval authorities, yesterday, purchased from John Swasey & Co. and others, the Allen Collier and Florence Miller, for $100,000. The latter boat is quite new, and was built at a cost of $40,000.

LOUISVILLE.—The *Press* says: The river was falling very slowly yesterday, with fully 7 feet 6 inches water in the canal. In the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen four inches at the head of the falls, and twelve inches at Portland. The weather continues clear and quite pleasant for the season.

On the falls last evening there were 5½ feet in the steamboat pass.

The Cumberland, at Nashville, on Sunday evening, was slowly rising, with eight feet water reported on Harpeth Shoals.

We are informed that was preparing to resume their trips yesterday morning, received orders not to start till further notice, and business in consequence was extremely dull along the wharf.

Among the boats at the wharf yesterday evening, were the Tyrone, Huntsville, Caroline, Norman, Rocket, Rose Hite, Cordelia Ann, and Alice.

THE GREAT FLOATING DOCK.—The great dock building at Carrollton, Ind., by Sam. King, for Captain Hart Fellerck, of New Orleans, is to be a monster. It is 250 feet in length, with 100 feet beam, having a solid outward wall of ten-inch onic, ten feet in height at the ends, and thirty at the sides. It is powerfully constructed, with five partitions of solid oak running lengthwise, and a proportional number crosswise, thus dividing it into chambers about fifteen feet square. There are to be in the work one million cubic feet of oak. The cost of the whole will not be far from one hundred thousand dollars. It will be finished in New Orleans at an expense of several thousand dollars, and will take the place of docks which were burned at the time of the capture of that city.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

PER GUIDON—C L Caldwell, 20 tes lard, 21 hhds shoulders; Caldwell & Bro, 2 bdls; A J Crow, 3 bdls pigs; Culp & Shepherd, 100 bbls flour; Jas Craig, 8 sks feathers; R & J Davis, 100 bbls flour; Jno Grier, 6 hhds tobacco; Jos Kirkpatrick & Bro, 18 sks feathers; R Kennedy & Bro, 7 bbls sks feathers; Kirkpatrick & Co, 34 empty bbls; S H Lucas, 100 bbls flour; James McGaw, 3 oases wine; Mcdonald & Arbuckle, 10 bbls oil; McKeown & Linhart, 100 bbls flour; G A Martin, 15 sks feathers; J Murphy, 2 hhds and 1 box tobacco; Pennock, Ball & Co, 4 empty bbls; John Porterfield & Co, 2 tes dried beef; Thomas Robinson, 2 sks bonnaker; S Lamb, 3 pkgs; Spencer & McKay, 51 empty bbls; H McSwiggen, 2 bbls whisky; Tiernan & Getty, 50 cases and 4 bbls wine; Wood & Shoenberger, 1 hhd and 1 box tobacco; Clarke & Co, 75 bbls flour, 17 hhds tobacco, 500 bxs starch, 200 bbls mess pork, 59 hhds bacon, 670 pcs bulk meat; George Mahan, 28 bdls and 2 bbls.

Wheeling.

PER G. McC. PORT